

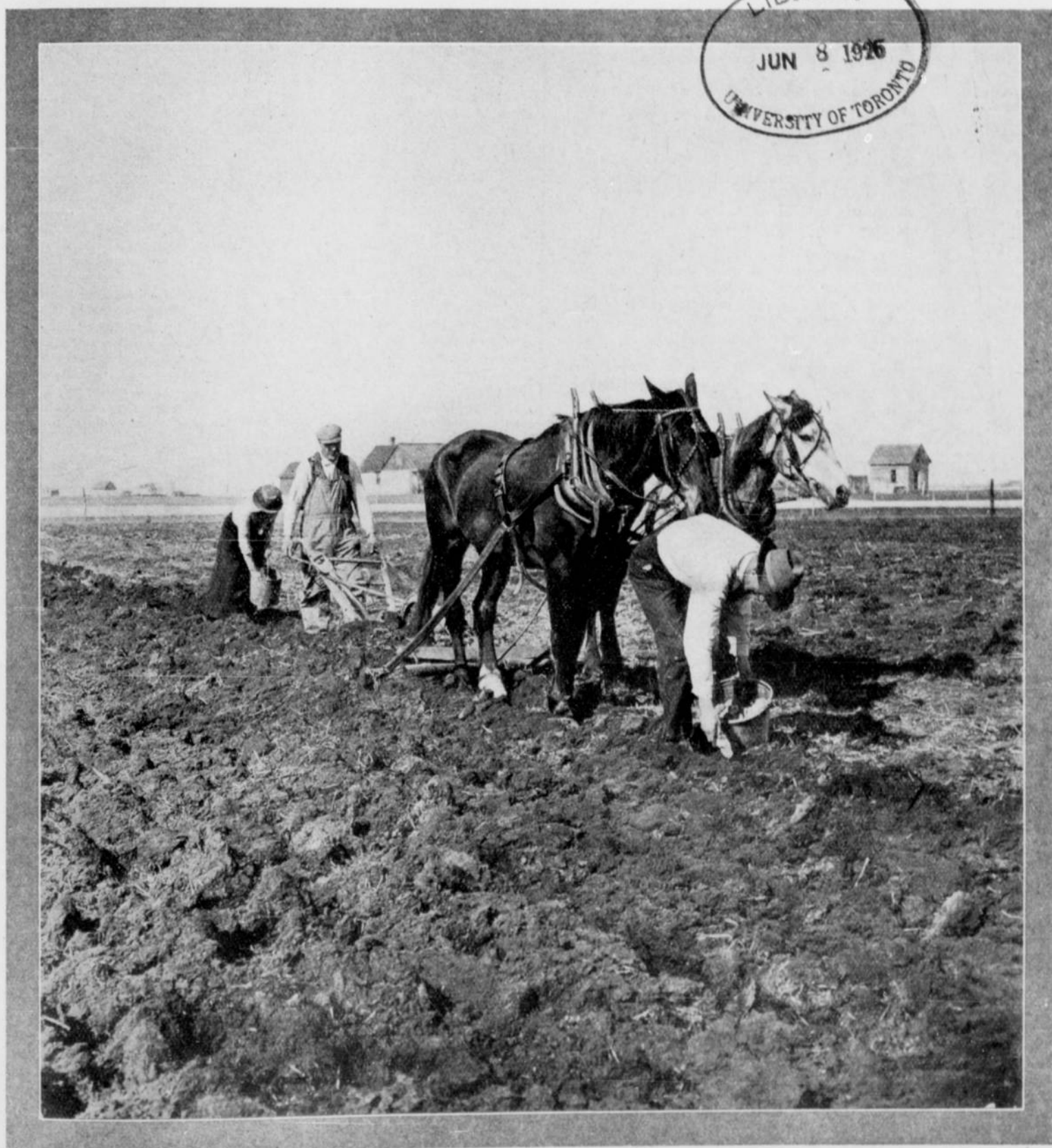
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

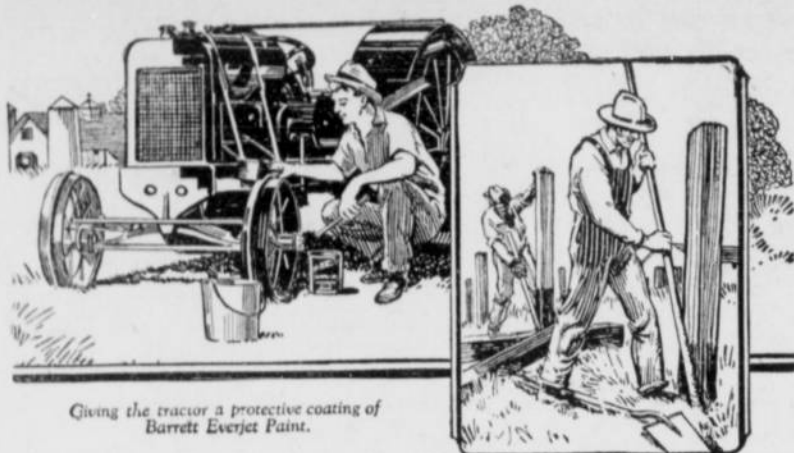
Circulation over 75,000

May 13, 1925



SPUD-PLANTING TIME

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces



Giving the tractor a protective coating of Barrett Everjet Paint.

Setting out fence posts given preservative treatment with Barrett Carbosota.

The Unwelcome Guests — Rust and Rot

Entertainment of rust and rot costs the farmers of the Dominion millions of dollars annually. These unwelcome guests feed ravenously—rust feeds on all exposed metal, rot upon all untreated wood.

One way to make the unwelcome guests move on (and thus reduce your loss) is to call in these Barrett Products:

Slate-Surfaced Shingles
(Green Red Blue-Black)
Everlastic Giant Shingles
Everlastic Multi-Shingles

Roll Roofings

Everlastic Smooth-Surfaced
Everlastic Mineral-Surfaced
(Green Red Blue-Black)

Barrett Specialties

Barrett Everjet Paint
Carbosota (Wood Preservative)
Liquid Elastigum (Roof Coating)
Plastic Elastigum Patching Cement
Creonoid Fly Oil & Cow Spray

Made in Canada

Barrett Everjet Paint, glossy black, is the deadly enemy of rust. It prolongs the life of farm implements, piping, metal roofs, steel fences, etc., as it forms a rust-proof, elastic film coating. And it costs only a fraction of what it saves.

Barrett Carbosota is a liquid wood preservative. Applied at contact points where wood touches the ground, concrete, bricks, masonry, or where it rests on wood, it will materially increase the life of the structure. Treatment of wooden fence posts will more than double their service.

Ask the dealer near you to show you these Money-Saving Barrett Specialties.

Write us today!

We will send you, free of course, helpful literature, which tells how to cut down your loss on the farm from rust and rot.

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG ST. JOHN, N.B. VANCOUVER HALIFAX, N.S.

Barrett

SPECIALTIES and ROOFINGS

Mail it to the Bank

No matter how far distant you may be from this Bank you can always make deposits by mail. Sums of money sent to us by registered mail will be credited to your account and immediately acknowledged. Do not keep a large sum of money at home—mail it to the Bank.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

182 Branches in Dominion of Canada.

When writing to Advertisers please mention The Guide

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

A Father of the Movement

The United Farm Women of Manitoba have had prepared a fine reproduction of a photo of the late Roderick McKenzie, who from the year 1914 to 1918, was secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and who was also the first secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, editor of the Grain Growers' Guide from 1908 to 1911, and a director of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, now the United Grain Growers Limited, from 1907 to 1921.

Mr. McKenzie, who died in January last, was "one of the fathers of the organized farmers' movement," and will long be remembered for his splendid work for the farmers' cause.

A copy of the photo has been presented to our Central office, and it will be framed and hung with the portraits of the other leaders of the movement.

The United Farm Women of Manitoba have generously decided to present a copy of the photo to any of his associates in Saskatchewan who care to make application, free of cost. Those desiring a copy should write Miss Mabel E. Finch, secretary U.F.W.M., 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Main Street, Winnipeg.

Saving on Seed Grain Rates

For some years past a special seed grain rate has been in force through the efforts of the organized Grain Growers' Associations, by which an allowance of 40 per cent. from the usual rate has been allowed by the railway companies to all farmers who presented a seed grain certificate signed by the secretary of the local Grain Growers' Association, and countersigned by the Central secretary. It is calculated that this reduction has saved to the farmers of the province each year more than the entire revenue of the association.

But this is only part of the story. In November last, application was made to the railway companies by the Canadian Council of Agriculture for a further reduction, and as a result of this application, all car-load shipments since February 5 last, for which a seed grain certificate was presented, have been entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. from the regular local grain mileage rate.

This additional reduction, in case of car loads moving less than 200 miles, means a still further saving of three cents per hundred pounds, or \$18 per car of 60,000 pounds, with a corresponding saving on less than car-load shipments. For car loads moving 200 miles or over the reduction is \$21 per car, 500 miles \$42 per car, and 1,000 miles \$96 per car over the special rates in force for the past ten years or so.

If the Grain Growers' movement had done nothing more in the whole course of its history this tremendous saving on seed grain rates would stand as a monument to its worth. Any district which has shipped a car of seed grain this spring and has presented seed grain certificate to cover the shipment, has saved enough to pay the fees of 12 members for the year, in addition to the tremendous saving on rates previously in force through the action of the association. Think what this means, and give credit and support to the Grain Growers' movement which secured it.

Manitoba

A special membership campaign was put on by the Sperling U.F.M., resulting in the enrolment of 83 men and 33 women. Spice was added to the contest by the losing side having to put up a supper for the winners. The secretary, E. E. Davison, reports: "We are at present handling a car of kerosene oil which will save us in the neighborhood of \$400. We have also on order one car of twine, and last winter handled seven cars of coal, saving about \$1.00 per ton, and now with having more than double the members we

find it much easier to order by the car load." This local has also sent in \$10 as a special donation to the Central office.

Mrs. S. E. Gee, provincial president of the U.F.W.M. will be the speaker for the regular meeting of the Little Souris U.F.W.M. local on June 17. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. H. G. Thornton, and music will be provided by Mrs. W. Hedges. In July, this local is meeting at the home of Mrs. L. Curtis when a paper will be given by Mrs. A. Alexander, on What We Owe the Community. Music will be provided by Mrs. G. Porterfield, and roll call at this meeting will be answered by proverbs.

The home of one of the members of the Valpoy U.F.M. local was burned to the ground recently. In coming to the rescue the men of the local have decided that they will put on a bee and build a new home for this widowed mother and her four little children, while the women in the district are doing their part to help furnish the home. In addition, a number of other Women's Sections are sending parcels of clothing. Already one bale of comfortable wearing apparel has been sent from the Relief Department of the U.F.M. for the children.

Alberta

Working for The New Pools

Sign up of the new pools has met with great success in the Clyde district, states the secretary of Clyde local, J. A. Nichols, and the members are working hard to cover the remaining ground. A picture show and social held in Hay Creek Hall was most successful. A beef ring is being organized, and the local intends to install scales and yard at the local stock yard, to give better service to the members. Lubricating oils and greases have been bought co-operatively.

Believe in Political Action

Being firm believers in political action, Eckville local, according to a letter from the secretary, J. E. Lundberg, include the constituency association dues with other dues collected from members. For some time past they have dispensed with any fees for local expenses, usually meeting these by adding a small fraction of a cent to the price of the binder twine which they buy each season collectively. Recently a box social and dance gave a profit of over \$60 to the local. Members of Eckville local are strong supporters of the various pools.

Making Up Co-operative Orders

Queenstown local have mailed a circular letter to all members of the local and other residents of the district, with reference to the making up of large orders for posts, lumber, twine, coal, firewood, oils and greases, gopher poison, etc. In purchasing these commodities on other occasions very substantial savings have been made over local prices—in the case of fence posts there was a saving of 50 per cent., and on car-load lots of lumber even larger percentages.

U.F.A. Notes

Having made a saving of about 25 per cent. over local prices in the purchase of a large order for groceries for their members, Quinte local are anxious to see a co-operative store organized in the district. They will endeavor to work with neighboring locals to that end.

Fleet U.F.W.A. local was organized by Mrs. R. Price, director for Camrose recently. Mrs. Edwin Geise and Mrs. J. T. Holland are the officers.

Donald Cameron, Jr., recently organized the Coaldale Junior local, which will meet in the consolidated school. Miss Ethel Thom and Miss Lois Lathrop were elected as president and secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



Equal Rights to all and Special Privileges to None.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

J. T. HULL
P. M. ABEL
Associate Editors

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVIII.

May 13, 1925

No. 19

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display60c per agate line
Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified...\$6.75 per inch
Classified... (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Our Ottawa Letter

Johnson resigns as chief whip of Progressives and is succeeded by Stewart of Humboldt—Forke issues statement on recent defections on budget vote—By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, May 8.—During the week the Progressive party has had something in the nature of a re-birth. As a result of the split in the party which occurred on the budget division, and which found Robert Forke, the leader, and the bulk of the party in conflict with chief whip Fred Johnston, chairman of the caucus Wilfrid Kennedy, and 15 others, a caucus was held on Wednesday last, which continued without intermission for four hours and a half before noon, and again for four hours at night. At the conclusion it was announced that Mr. Forke had been re-affirmed in his leadership, and that Mr. Johnston had been replaced as chief whip by Charles Wallace Stewart, of Humboldt. Re-election to the position of chairman of the caucus was offered to Mr. Kennedy, of Glengarry, in spite of his apostasy on the budget, but he declined to take the position, regarding himself as in honor bound to remain out with his former chief whip. The reincarnation of the party has been brought about without any defection whatsoever, the configuration of the House remaining as it was before the caucus. Predictions that certain of the members

might cross the floor of the House have not been fulfilled.

Leader Forke's Statement

While there has been much gossip, and many rumors as to what occurred in the caucus, the only official account of the discussion is contained in the statement given out at midnight by Mr. Forke, and which is as follows:

"Following the division on the budget, a caucus of the Progressive group was called by Robert Forke, M.P., the leader, to consider the situation created thereby and its bearing on the future of the Progressive movement. As a result of a statement presented by Mr. Forke, and after lengthy discussion the resignations of the officers and executive of the group were voluntarily tendered in order that members might be perfectly free to take whatever steps might be considered necessary.

"Immediately following the introduction of the budget and the moving of the Conservative amendment thereto, the executive committee of the Progressive group took into consideration the course to be pursued. They appointed a sub-committee to draft an amendment to the budget for submission to caucus, and recommended that this sub-amendment should be moved in the House in spite of the virtual certainty that it would be ruled out of order, as enabling the Progressive view on the budget to be recorded on Hansard, and to be placed before the country. At a caucus held on March 26, this sub-amendment was submitted, and it and the course recommended by the executive were adopted by the Progressive members without any dissenting voice, save that the British Columbia members reserved the right to support the government if they saw fit.

Opposition to Government's Policy

"The sub-amendment was couched in terms conveying uncompromising opposition to the Liberal tariff policy. It contained no specific reference to the dumping clauses of the tariff act. No one in the caucus expressed the view, since advanced by some members, that the Progressive attitude on the budget was dictated by the dumping proposal in particular. The sub-amendment was intended to convey, and did convey, the strongest opposition of the Progressive group to the government's policy. On that ground it was accepted by the caucus and moved in the House by myself, and the speaker's ruling against its introduction challenged, the resulting vote displaying the virtual unanimity of the group at that time.

Continued on Page 26

U.G.G. Sawmill Burnt

The U.G.G. sawmill at Hutton, B.C., was destroyed by fire on May 6. The fire started in the evening after the men had quit work and made rapid headway, totally destroying the sawmill building proper. The efforts of the fire-fighters confined the blaze to the one building. Heavy stocks of lumber were being carried, all of which were saved as well as the planing mill and all other buildings. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Small Deposits

Do not delay a savings deposit on account of its small size. Small regular deposits soon amount to a substantial sum.

One dollar opens a savings account at any branch of the Union Bank.

983



**UNION BANK
OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG



Champion X is the standard spark plug for Ford Cars and Trucks and Fordson Tractors.

For more than 13 years Champion spark plugs have been regular equipment on Ford Cars and Trucks and on Fordson Tractors since they were introduced.

This is a striking tribute to Champion dependability because no organization insists on higher standards than the Ford Motor Company.

Champions aid Ford engines to deliver the very best service. A new set at least once a year is real economy because they save their cost in oil and gas and improve engine performance.

More than 8,000 Canadian dealers sell Champions. Champion X is 80 cents. Blue Box for all other cars, 90 cents. You will know the genuine by the double-ribbed sillimanite core.

Champion Spark Plug Company
of Canada, Limited
Windsor, Ontario

CHAMPION
Dependable for Every Engine

SOUTH AFRICAN
FIELD BOOT

British
Made



Did you ever hear of such a wonderful bargain? An all-leather lined South African Field Boot of genuine British manufacture, made of highest grade calfskin, with double sole. One of the finest all-weather boots offered to the public and suitable for either dress or work. A strong, sturdy shoe that will stand every strain of severe wear and yet feel as comfortable as a pair of slippers. All sizes. Every pair Brand New. Selling \$4.79 for a song at

More Shoe Bargains

Reclaimed Canadian Army Marching Boots—New soles and heels. Every pair in perfect condition. Sizes 5 to 13. Worth double the price \$2.35 we ask

Moccasin Type Plow Boots—First quality Brown, all leather, double tanned, moccasin vamp high-cut work boots; full soles. Solid leather heels. Sizes 5 to 13. Easily worth \$2.45

\$7.00. A snap at High-Top Plow Boots (same style as above) \$2.95

We have scores of similar bargains in other lines of merchandise. If you want exceptional value for your money join the vast army of people who regularly shop with Canada's lowest price mail order house. Order from this ad. All orders filled daily.

Ask for our full Price List of Bargains It's Free

BRITISH ARMY STORES
2008 ELEVENTH AVENUE
REGINA, SASK.



Cuticura Complexions Are Fresh And Clear

Daily use of Cuticura Soap prevents clogging and irritation of the pores, the usual cause of pimples and blackheads, while the Ointment soothes and heals. Always keep Cuticura Talcum on hand; it is cooling and refreshing.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



Proven best
Since 1857

For Baby's sake

FREE BABY BOOKS
Write to The Borden Co.
Limited, Montreal, for
two Baby Welfare Books.



Members in Parliament

By the Redistribution Act, passed at the 1924 session of parliament, the membership of the House of Commons is increased from 235 to 245, and the representation by provinces after the next election, as compared with the present representation, will be as follows:

	New Membership.	Present Membership.
Ontario	82	82
Quebec	65	65
Nova Scotia	14	16
New Brunswick	11	11
Manitoba	17	15
British Columbia	14	13
P.E.I.	4	4
Saskatchewan	21	16
Alberta	16	12
Yukon Territory	1	1
Total	245	235

Well-Known Nurseryman Dies

John Caldwell, founder and proprietor of the Virden Nurseries, died May 5, of Bright's disease, in Virden hospital. He was 66 years of age and came from Galt, Ont., 35 years ago to establish his business, bringing his wife and family two years later. His first wife died seven years ago, and he is survived by his second wife, three sons, Colin, Washington, D.C.; Ivan, Rossburn, Man., and Gordon, Virden; and one daughter, Bijou, wife of Welland Ready, Reston, Man. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, prominent in the L.O.O.F., and, with his sons, made the Caldwell rink famous in the curling for many years.

Agricultural Conditions in Great Britain

British farmers take kindly to high-protein wheats originated at Cambridge University—Livestock prices on the up-grade

THE winter has passed in Great Britain with no visitation of frost or snow in the south, and with very little in the north. The temperature remained so mild throughout, that grass and roots scarcely ceased to grow in the south of England, and all over the country cattle have wintered in the fields to an unusual extent. There have been ample supplies of straw, hay and roots on most farms, so that stock-feeding has not been costly, though cereal foods, oil-cakes and meals are from 20 to 40 per cent. dearer than in 1923-24. But the almost incessant rains and frequent cold winds of the winter months did not provide congenial conditions, and cattle have not done so well as in drier, colder winters. Flockmasters, too, complain of much trouble with sheep, as liver fluke, scour and foot-rot were prevalent, for which the wet season is responsible.

The vagaries of the British climate are not so serious for light land farmers, but arable farmers on heavy land holdings, who have looked in vain all the winter for a period of strong frost to improve the condition of their soil anticipate unusual difficulty in getting a good tilth this spring. A period of bright, dry weather set in early in March, and farmers are busy drilling oats and barley, or preparing the land for roots and potatoes.

Wheat Not a Paying Crop

Farmers insist that, under present economic conditions, wheat cannot be grown at a profit in England at less than 60s a quarter—even with the high yields, averaging 32 bushels to the acre, commonly obtained. Prices fell much below this mark in 1922 and 1923, and there followed a quick decline of the wheat area, which, in 1924, was no more than 1,546,000 acres; the lowest for 20 years, and 200,000 acres less than in 1923. Few growers anticipated the steady rise in values of last fall, when English wheat reached 64s a quarter. It was naturally expected that a larger wheat acreage than usual would have been sown in the autumn, but wet and inclement weather conditions proved more powerful than the prospect of good prices, for so far as can be gauged, the acreage planted to wheat was less than the ordinary. Spring wheats are commonly sown only on a very small area in England, but it is not unlikely that the acreage planted this year will be larger than usual, as there is a good prospect of wheat values being maintained.

An interesting feature in the British wheat-growing situation is the introduction of new and improved varieties of the cereal, by the Plant Breeding Institute of Cambridge University. Older kinds of English wheat were deficient in "strength," and millers and bakers insist that if used alone they are incapable of yielding a light, nicely-risen loaf of bread. Those wheats are milled, therefore, only after being mixed with harder, stronger, American and Canadian wheats. The new Cambridge varieties are heavy croppers, and it is claimed that they compare well in "strength," and the ability to produce a first-rate loaf, with the best Canadian kinds. These wheats (Yeoman and Yeoman II) are supplanting the older varieties in the east of England, and with their more general cultivation all over the country a new factor will be introduced into the economics of wheat cultivation in England. At present little more than one-fifth of the wheat requirements of the country are grown in Great Britain.

Barley was very remunerative to growers in the past season, and from 70s to 90s was obtained for the best samples. Only a small proportion of last year's crop, however, was suitable for malting.

Beet Sugar Industry Growing

The development of the beet sugar industry is probably the most discussed matter in connection with British agriculture at present. Much progress has been made in the past few years, though the industry, as yet, is only in its experimental stages. In 1924, the area under sugar beet was 23,000 acres

(6,000 acres more than in 1923), and it is confidently anticipated that this year the area will extend to at least 50,000 acres, as a result of the encouragement given by the ten-year subsidy which the government is granting the new industry in order to set it on its feet. The minimum prices payable to farmers for beets, under a three-year contract, are to be 54s a ton.

Two beet sugar factories are already well established—one at Cantley in Nottinghamshire, and one at Kelham, Lincolnshire. A third, also near Nottingham, was lately completed, at a cost of £300,000, and is capable of turning out 6,000 tons of sugar yearly. The Cantley factory, in 1923-4, produced nearly 9,000 tons of sugar, and employed 800 men during the manufacturing season; while, in the same season, 4,332 tons of sugar were turned out at the Kelham factory. Arrangements have been made for the erection of seven other factories in different parts of the country. Two are in active construction at Ely, Cambridgeshire, and Ipswich, Suffolk; two others will be at Kidderminster, Worcestershire, and Yeovil, Somersetshire, respectively; while the sites for the remaining three have not yet been decided on.

In view of the amount of labor which it promises to provide, not only on the farm, but in the factory, the new industry has the good wishes of all.

As usual, livestock are the backbone of British farming, and breeders, feeders, and dairymen, are not doing badly. The country is now practically free from foot and mouth disease, after a long-continued epidemic, which cost the government some £4,000,000, paid in compensation to owners for the slaughter of over 100,000 cattle, and 120,000 sheep and pigs. (Curiously, the total number of cattle, fat and store, imported from Canada, in 1924, approximated with remarkable closeness, to the number slaughtered on account of foot and mouth trouble).

Commercial Livestock Prices

Commercial cattle and sheep are selling well. Two-year-old store cattle average about £18 each, and three-year-olds, £24, which are small increases on the prices of a year ago. Fat cattle range up to 70s per cwt., live weight, according to quality, though the average is no more than 55s per cwt., live weight. The best dairy cows have a value of £40 to £45, though useful animals can be bought for £20 to £25. As a result of the relatively high value of good milking cows, the practice, once so common, of buying in newly calved animals, feeding them highly, and selling them as fat to the butcher at the end of lactation, has much diminished, and cows are now retained in the herd to a greater age.

The usual spring show and sale of pedigree Scotch Shorthorns was also held at Perth, when 447 animals were sold at an average figure of £102. The top price of the sale was £2,940, paid for a roan bull, 22 months old. Another dark roan yearling bull fetched £2,205, and was bought for export to the Argentine. A red bull, 13 months old, was bought for the Prince of Wales, at £1,470.

At a sale comprising 104 head of ordinary Shorthorns, mostly of dairy type, held in Oxfordshire, the average price was just over £43 each, £138 being the best price for a bull, and £111 the top figure for a cow, which was six years old.

A sale of pedigree British Friesians lately took place at Reading, when 52 bulls averaged £40 10s each, and 34 cows and heifers £68 each. The highest price was £325, for a three-year-old heifer.

A pedigree herd of Red Polls, comprising 80 head, was lately dispersed at Bedford, when an average price of £92 each was obtained. The best price was \$368 for a five-year-old cow, which had given 1,600 gallons, while the best bull realized £210.

Dairying is a branch of British farming which shows steady progress, and can be relied upon to give a fairly remunerative return. The industry has

become well organized, and has attracted some of the ablest men in the agricultural community. As a result of the slump in arable farming in recent years, large numbers of men have given up grain-growing, and taken up milk production, since it offers a market reasonably sheltered from foreign competition. Some 70 per cent. of the milk produced in Great Britain is sold off the farms for consumption in cities and towns.

Sheep Still Most Profitable

It is certain that no branch of farming is more paying than sheep raising at present, and in the south of England the flock has been the salvation of many arable farmers in the past two years. The lambing season, which is now over, except with the mountain breeds in the north of England and in Scotland, has been a good one. There are now some 24,000,000 sheep in the British Isles, though numbers are still considerably below those of 10 to 20 years ago. All sheep are dear in price, store males a year old, costing from 70s to 90s each. The average price for fat young sheep is about 1s 6d per lb., estimated dressed carcass weight, while fat ewes commonly make about 1s per lb., carcass weight.

The hog industry, which was so prosperous for three or four years after the war, has been going through a period of depression for more than a year past, but trade is once more reviving. At present prices of 12s to 13s 6d per stone, of 14 lbs., dressed carcass weight, are paid for good bacon hogs.

Heavy horses have been low in value for some years past, mainly as a result of the large numbers of army horses unloaded on the country after the close of the war, though the decline in arable farming, and the introduction of motor tractors have also been contributory causes. As a result of the poor demand, only 54,000 foals were born on the farms of England and Wales in 1924, compared with 105,000 in 1919. A revival in the value of farm horses is now being felt. Good animals, in their prime, can be bought at £40 to £50, while the best, of the town lorry type, fetch from £70 to £90.

Agricultural Laborer's Wages

The legislation of the late Labor government, arranging for the control, by local committees on which both farmers and men are represented, of the wages and hours of agricultural workers, has been confirmed by the present Conservative government, and legal rates of wages have now been fixed all over the country. The highest weekly wage is now 43s, paid in Durham, to certain classes of stockmen and shepherds. In the Holland division of Lincolnshire, horsemen and cattlemen will also get about this figure, on a basic wage of 36s for a week of 54 hours, with extras for men in charge of animals. In the West Riding of Yorkshire, laborers will be paid 36s for a week, averaging 50 hours, while in Cheshire, the minimum wage for adult males is 35s. Leicester, Middlesex, and the East Riding of Yorkshire, have agreed on a rate of 34s a week, while, in the majority of counties, laborers will receive from 30s to 32s for a week averaging 50 hours. The lowest wage rate is 29s, in Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Norfolk. In general, the above rates represent increases varying from 1s to 5s a week.

The figures given above are all for able-bodied adult male labor. Special rates have also been fixed for overtime and for Sunday work, as also for boy, youth, and women workers on the land. The settlements arrived at show that the spirit of give-and-take is influencing both farmers and workmen, and that the machinery set up under the Act of Parliament offers a good chance of securing a fair level of wages throughout the country. As it is, farm workers in Britain are certainly not overpaid, but the wages are probably as high as the economic conditions of the industry allow.

The act regulating agricultural wages does not apply to Scotland, but it has been estimated that the average wage for married plowmen in that country is about 40s a week, including certain allowances in kind, while single plowmen are paid at an average rate of 33s a week, including board or allowances valued at 12s.—Walter Biffen.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 13, 1925

The Progressives

That there would be a reorganization of the Progressive group in parliament following the defection of 17 of its members on the budget vote, was but the natural expectation. If the Progressives have any policy which may be regarded as fundamental it is that the welfare of this country demands a gradual reduction in the duties levied under our protective tariff system. This policy was clearly enunciated in the budget amendment moved by Mr. Forke, and ruled out by the Speaker. It now appears that this amendment, previous to its introduction in the House, was approved by the Progressive caucus on March 26. In the light of these facts it is inconceivable that the government's "stand-pat" tariff budget could have received the official endorsement of the Progressives. Had it been otherwise the Progressives would have placed themselves in the position now occupied by the Liberals, namely, that of adopting a platform for election purposes and abandoning it after being returned to power.

There were those who expected that the election of the Progressive group to parliament would be followed very shortly by something approaching the millennium, and there were also those who prophesied that the Progressives would accomplish nothing. Both have been disappointed. During the four sessions since the election of the Progressive group, they have made a very important contribution to the public life of Canada. Only a few of the Progressive members had previous parliamentary experience; the great majority of them were entirely new to parliamentary life, which in itself was a source both of weakness and strength. Yet by firm adherence to the policy on which they were elected, and by placing principle above party strategy, the Progressives have made a decided impression upon parliament. They have also helped the Liberal party to give some slight adherence to the policy which it adopted prior to the last election. There is, however, no gainsaying the fact that the defections from the Progressive ranks and the internal differences in the group, have weakened it as an effective force in the House. For the future welfare of the Progressives and that section of public opinion which they represent, it is essential that the group should have a good parliamentary organization and unity upon essential matters of policy. All this is quite possible without slavish subjection to party discipline or leadership such as has in times past been a distinguishing feature of both the old parties.

It is difficult to understand either the statesmanship or the political tactics of the Liberal party. In 1919 the great Liberal convention, in preparing for the general election, solemnly adopted a policy containing much of the essence of true Liberalism. When parliament assembled, the Progressives, though having the second largest group, and being in a position to become the official opposition, with a \$10,000 salary for its leader, unanimously declined to assume any such attitude towards the government. The Progressive attitude at that time and since, has been a willingness to co-operate with the government in the fulfilment of the official Liberal platform of 1919, and to the extent that the government has even remotely adhered to that platform it has had Progressive support. In fact the government was informed on the floor of the House that it could count on Progress-

sive support in the fulfilment of that platform. It has only been when the government turned its back upon its own pre-election pledges that it has met with opposition from the Progressives. Yet in the face of these indisputable facts Premier King and his supporters frequently bewail the fact that they cannot accomplish more because the Progressives are not inside the Liberal party.

The economic future of Western Canada depends in a very great measure upon federal legislation on three major questions, namely, tariff, transportation and agricultural credit. They are not in any way sectional issues, and the western demand is not in the slightest degree for special privileges at the expense of the rest of Canada. If the King government were to follow a genuinely liberal policy upon these questions as upon other important national problems, it could count at least upon western support, but when the government utterly refuses to carry out its own pledges there is no other course left open to the West but to elect its own members in support of the only policy that will bring economic salvation to the country.

At the next election there will be 17 members elected from Manitoba, 21 from Saskatchewan and 16 from Alberta, a total of 54 as compared with 43 in the present parliament. A solid contingent from the prairie provinces, even with some support from the rest of Canada, may not have a balance of power in the House. Yet if its work is well done, its case reasonably presented and well argued, it is bound to have a profound influence in parliament and in the country. Furthermore, there is a growing feeling in other parts of Canada, more particularly in the maritime provinces, that our present fiscal system of high protection is proving disastrous. In the maritime provinces leading public men, both Liberals and Conservatives, are unanimous in condemning the protective tariff. After almost slavish adherence to one or other of the political parties for many years the maritime people are beginning to realize that the protective tariff is robbing them of their natural birthright. They have witnessed their industries falling away and their population shrinking, and they are, today, suffering economically more than any other part of Canada, while at the same time lying alongside the world's greatest consuming market. When the disastrous effects of the high protective tariff become more clear to the people of Canada there is bound to be a readjustment, and in the educational work necessary the Progressives must be the leaders.

The Canada Grain Act

With Chief Justice Anglin dissenting, the Supreme Court of Canada, last week, delivered judgment in the case of overages in terminal elevators to the effect that the amendment to the Canada Grain Act of 1919, providing that all overages in excess of one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the gross amount of grain received in the elevator during the current crop year, shall be sold by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and the proceeds appropriated by the board, was beyond the powers of the Dominion government. The judgment, according to the press report, covered the licensing, regulating and controlling clauses of the Canada Grain Act, including the matter of overages.

It is reported that the judgment will be appealed, which means that the case will be

carried by the Dominion government to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In that connection it is interesting and informing to note that Chief Justice Anglin, in his dissenting judgment, also expresses dissent from judgments of the Privy Council in cases of similar character, and which formed precedents upon which the majority of the Canadian Supreme Court based their judgment in the present case.

The judgment illustrates again the difficulties that arise in legislating on matters of national import under a federal system in which power is divided. These difficulties can only be surmounted by an interpretation of the constitution in terms of the developing life of the community by the courts, and by such alterations of the constitution as the welfare of the nation demands. The one requires that Canadian legal questions shall be definitely settled in Canadian courts, and the other that the Canadian constitution shall be definitely within the power of the Canadian people. It would, therefore, be better not to carry this case to the Privy Council, but to seek a remedy for the situation created by the judgment either within the constitution as it exists, if it be possible, or in amendment to the British North America Act, giving the parliament of Canada the necessary control of the grain trade.

The Canada Grain Act has frequently been called the Magna Charta of the western grain grower, and in a very real sense the description is a good one. In no country in the world is the grain trade so well organized and regulated as in this country, and it would be going backward, not forward, to have any serious division of power as between the federal government and the provincial governments with regard to the trade. It may be that in the changes in the act which the government will propose as the result of the Turgeon commission report, some way will be found of meeting the particular situation with regard to overages, but the fact remains that the judgment has shaken the whole structure of the Canada Grain Act, and steps ought to be taken to restore a solidity that is necessary for the adequate protection of the western farmer.

A Needless Expenditure

In view of the insistent demand that there be more co-operation and less competition, except in the way of giving service, between the C.P.R. and the C.N.R., the objection that has been raised in the House of Commons to the proposed Regina-Avonlea branch of the C.N.R. is of importance. The district through which this projected branch line would run is touched on the north by the main line of the C.P.R., on the east by a line of the C.P.R. running out of Regina, on its extreme south-west side by a line of the C.N.R. running out of Moose Jaw (on which is Avonlea, the proposed terminus of the projected line), while through the centre of the district is another line of the C.P.R. also running out of Moose Jaw. In comparison with some other parts of Saskatchewan this district is therefore well served with transportation facilities.

It appears that the construction of this line is part of an agreement between the City of Regina and the Canadian National Railway, or rather with companies which now form the Canadian National. The original agreement goes back to pre-war days when the City of Regina agreed to give certain concessions to the companies in return for which the companies agreed

to do a number of things, among which was the building of a hotel, work on which was actually started. The new agreement is that if the city releases the companies from their obligations the Canadian National agrees to do certain things, among which is a promise "to adopt as part of its policy for the development of its railway system in Saskatchewan the making of the City of Regina its principal railway centre for the southern part of the province, and to give reasonable support to any movement on the part of the city or of the province of Saskatchewan, for the construction of a connecting line of railway from the City of Regina to Avonlea, in the province of Saskatchewan."

It may be a perfectly reasonable proposition that the City of Regina should seek to be the railway centre of southern Saskatchewan, and it may be just as reasonable that the Canadian National should want to centre in Regina; it is also possible that Moose Jaw will endeavor to prevent the City of Regina from becoming the railway centre of southern Saskatchewan and to block the construction of the Avonlea line because it would divert traffic to Regina. These things are all involved in the project, but the people of Canada are not interested in the rivalries of Regina and Moose Jaw, and they do want to see the best results possible from branch line construction. While there are farmers hauling their grain 30 or 40 miles to a railway in any part of Saskatchewan, there is no excuse for multiplying branch lines of a purely competitive character, and in districts where there is already a reasonable service, and this applies to both C.N.R. and C.P.R. This proposed line will cost about \$1,000,000, and before sanctioning any such expenditure parliament should make certain that it is necessary in the public interest.

The Hudson Bay Railway

The Hudson Bay Railway was debated in the House of Commons for the umpteenth time last week on the following motion of Andrew Knox, Progressive M.P. for Prince Albert:

That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that more effective consideration and recognition be given to the resolution adopted by parliament on March 12, 1923, recognizing the priority of the Hudson Bay Railway, with reference to other transportation projects started subsequently.

There were 19 speeches on the motion, most of them from western Progressives who stood solidly and persuasively for completion of the road. Mr. McMaster had doubts on the ground of economy, J. J. Hughes, of P.E.I., drew weird pictures of ice and storms, Mr. Motherwell drew comparisons between Port Nelson and Fort Churchill, while "Admiral" Duff, of Lunenburg, expressed the opinion that not another dollar should be spent until it had been demonstrated that the route was feasible. Hon. George P. Graham stated that \$180,000 or \$200,000 had been placed in the estimates for repair of the road, and after Mr. Meighen had expressed his faith in the road but doubt as to the expediency of spending money at the present time on its completion, the motion was passed.

Mr. Hoey put forward the proposition that inasmuch as there were only 92 miles of steel to lay and the road was graded and all the bridges built, the government should finish the road and give opportunities for testing the question of feasibility. Mr. Meighen thought there was merit in Mr. Hoey's suggestion, but Mr. Graham was non-committal. Experiment, however, is the only way to settle the question of feasibility, and Mr. Hoey's suggestion gives both of the old political parties the opportunity

to redeem their oft-renewed promises regarding the Hudson Bay Railway.

What Are the Benefits?

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine was for a year or two a full-fledged member of the North Atlantic Shipping Conference, and had its rates fixed by the combine. It was publicly announced that our government ships had withdrawn from the combine last February, and were no longer participating in the benefits secured by that philanthropic organization. On May 7, however, John P. Doherty, traffic manager of the Government Merchant Marine, informed the special parliamentary committee on ocean rates, that the government line though not now in the Conference is still quoting Conference rates on the government boats. Yet despite the fact that the government boats are operating on the combine rates our 57 nationally-owned ocean steamships went into the hole last year to the tune of \$8,000,000; and even allowing for over-capitalization the loss would apparently have been at least half this amount on an equitable basis. The Peterson contract subsidizing 10 new boats to the extent of \$1,300,000 a year, is designed to lower the combine rates. Such lower rates, will, of course, have to be adopted by the government ships, which will no doubt entail a further loss probably quite equal to the subsidy. It would appear, therefore, that the subsidy proposed for the Peterson line will be automatically doubled by the increased deficits on our own government ships. The country is still anxiously awaiting for some information to be brought out by the parliamentary committee to demonstrate the benefits that may be expected from the Peterson contract.



Preparing to reap where others have sown

The Alberta Legislature

By C. H. Stout

FATHER TIME and the general public will have to sit back and wait awhile for the final installment of the 1925 Alberta legislative sessional story. Seven-and-a-half weekly chapters were laboriously indited and duly broadcasted, then, on Good Friday afternoon, the House scribbled "To be concluded" on the MS., and hied away home.

Which is to say that the fifth session of the fifth legislature of the province, which opened on February 19, did not prorogue as usual this year, but merely adjourned until a date later in the season, when the sessional work will be continued. Premier Greenfield, in announcing this decision to the House, moved that the assembly adjourn until June 15, "or a date sooner or later as the lieutenant-governor-in-council may declare."

It is generally conceded that the final chapters of the sessional story will not be written in June. The primary object of the adjournment is to enable Peace River railway negotiations at Ottawa to reach a stage where the Alberta House may have all the facts at hand before passing judgment on any proposed inter-government agreement. Then, too, the natural resources situation may be sufficiently far advanced after the close of the Dominion parliament to enable the legislature to stamp its approval on the negotiations. The general and official opinion is that a meeting in August will be early enough to meet the situation in both respects.

National Resources Question

Naturally, the transfer of the natural resources to the province is a matter of transcending importance, but the legislature, which never let a session slip by in the past without resolving that the resources should be promptly crated up and shipped back home this session had to rest content with the statement from Premier Greenfield, that on behalf of the government last fall he had accepted Premier W. L. Mackenzie King's offer of the resources as they stand, together with a continuation of the annual cash subsidy, given in lieu of lands in the past, for three years.

Since that time the Alberta government has heard no more about the matter, so Premier Greenfield informed the House on numerous occasions. That is officially. Like others he noticed press reports to the effect that owing to the complexity of details to be worked out before the federal government's offer could be turned over to parliament with everything shipshape except the signatures on the dotted line, it was doubtful if this session of the House of Commons will be able to ratify the agreement. That, of course, will leave the Alberta legislature and government high and dry for this year at least, on the resources issue, something that won't exactly cause the said government to tear its hair and kick ashes over itself, judging from the candid statements to the House recently by both Premier Greenfield and Attorney-General J. E. Brownlee, that provincial control of the resources for a few years, at least, would be a financial liability rather than an asset, in their opinion.

E.D. and B.C. Line

This summer the five-year option and operating agreement held by the Canadian Pacific on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. provincial railway, will expire, and this is one of the problems which will frown upon the adjourned portion of the session. At present the Dominion government and the heads of the two national railway systems are attempting to arrive at some decision as to what shall be done in providing better railway transportation service to the Peace River country. Naturally, the Alberta government comes in on this deal, and Premier Greenfield, who had a hand in initiating the unique investigating compact early in the year, is now in the East, attempting to

help negotiations along. Whatever is done in either projecting a railway line westward from the north country to the Pacific coast, or in improving existing outlet facilities to Edmonton, will have a direct bearing on what the province will do in respect to renewing or cancelling the agreement with the Canadian Pacific for operation of the E.D. and B.C. system.

Page by page the sessional story of the legislature this year was sadly lacking in excitement and political romance. It was a hum-drum grind, devoid of the usual high lights. The House worked long hours, delivering and listening to an unceasing round of speech-making, and in yawning its way through a huge list of minor law amendments.

Lethbridge Irrigation Project

In the final chapter of the serial to date was chronicled the outstanding event from the monetary viewpoint of the province at large. This was a bill whereunder the province assumes a heavier share of the financial obligations in the Lethbridge northern irrigation project, and will more systematically attempt to colonize the district and make it self-sustaining. In 1920 the province guaranteed the bonds of this undertaking near Lethbridge to the extent of \$5,400,000. Within the project several thousand persons could be maintained, whereas only 300 settlers are now located in spite of the government's effort to colonize during the last couple of years. The province has had to pay heavy charges of defaulted interest on the bonds. Last fall the government secured Dr. John A. Widdsoe, U.S. irrigation expert, to report on the situation. On the recommendations of Dr. Widdsoe was based the government's new colonization act which passed the legislature without opposition.

The primary object of the act is to cut down large holdings of land within the district and establish "home places" of not more than 160 acres each, there being no water-service payment during the first year of its existence as a home place, and no water-right payments during the first three years. The debenture repayment period is extended from 35 to 50 years, water-right payments being \$2.00 annually for seven years and

\$4.00 for the 44 ensuing years. The province makes up the difference in payments between the new schedule and the original. All those retaining surplus land without giving the manager of the district the option to purchase and create into home places, will be required to pay the original indebtedness in full, amounting to \$55 an acre. New settlers may secure loans from the government up to \$900 for building material and livestock. During discussion of the measure in the House Attorney-General Brownlee stated that the province may lose approximately \$4,000,000 under the new act, whereas if the whole charge were written off it would involve a loss of nearly \$12,000,000.

Four of the five drainage districts whose bonds were guaranteed by the province to the extent of \$500,000 some years ago, will also be relieved of a portion of their obligations by the government to the extent of over \$70,000, under special legislation passed this session.

Tax Recovery Act

Of the 56 public bills assented to, one of the most important was that amending the Tax Recovery Act of 1922, over which a constant storm has been maintained by mortgage loan interests and others. Changes this year provide for more direct notification being sent registered owners, caveators and mortgagees interested in property to be sold for arrears of taxes, and give more protection for persons whose land is sold through error on the part of local municipal officials, as well as providing for the return to the owner of any moneys remaining from the sale of land after all tax arrears and costs of sale have been paid. Previously the municipality retained any surplus.

By a narrow margin those annually advocating the abolition of the \$100 deposit for candidates in a provincial election again lost the decision, when Alberta election act changes were before the House.

Liquor Laws and Profits

No drastic changes were made in the liquor control act which operated for eight months in 1924, and during that time turned in a net profit of \$1,020,824.94 to the provincial treasury,

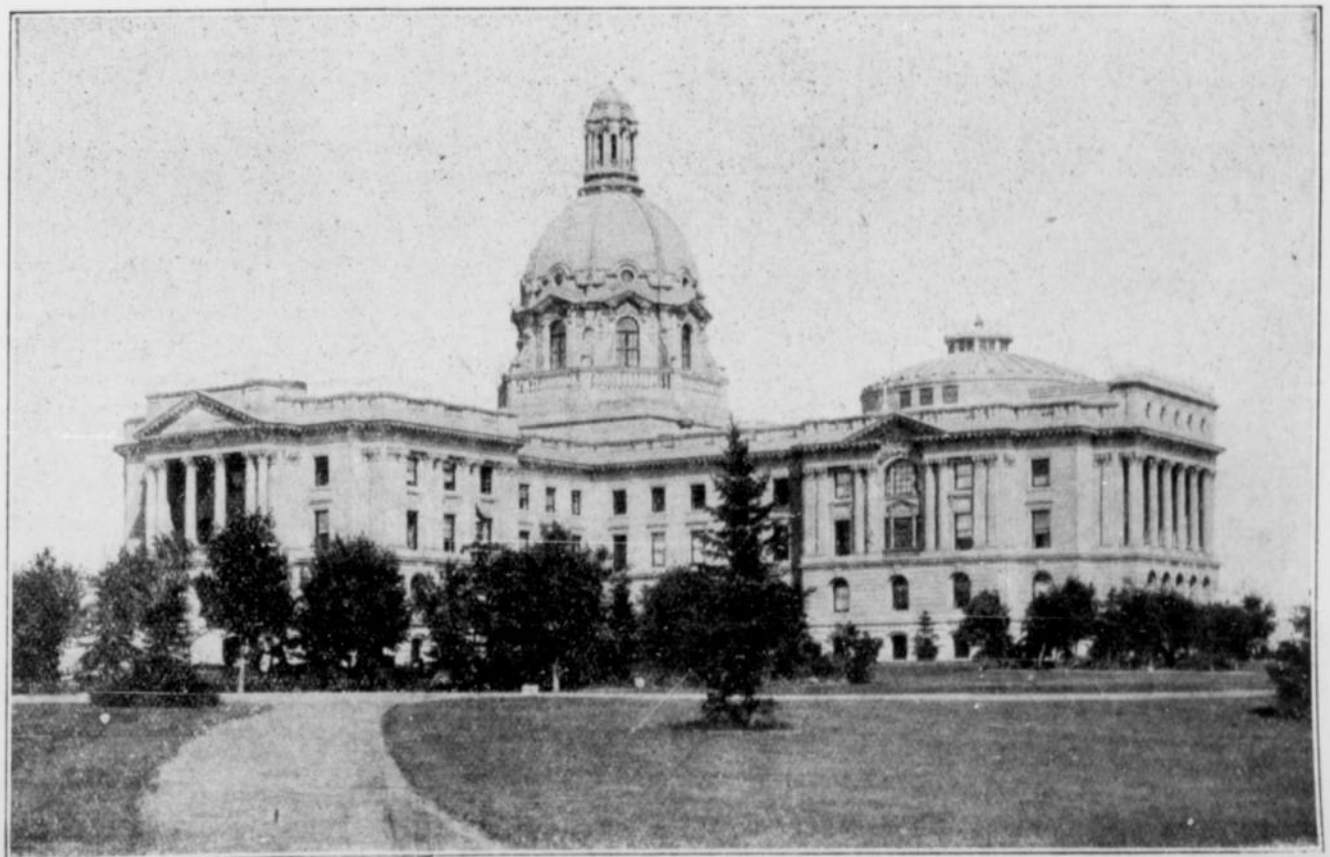
and gave the Dominion a revenue of \$1,377,741.79 by means of federal taxation. Prohibition and anti-prohibition sentiment is still at logger-heads in the legislature, and the most spirited free-for-all battles of the session swirled round the liquor bill with its comparatively minor amendments introduced by Attorney-General Brownlee. An attempt was made on purely non-party lines to have the sale of bottled beer permitted in licensed premises where beer is now sold by the glass, but Hon. Mr. Brownlee opposed this proposal with all his vigor and ability, and eventually won the decision. He contended such a concession would destroy every vestige of government control over the sale of beer. However, it was evident that the majority of the House voted against bottle sales in response to the plea that the liquor act should have another year's operation before being enlarged. Prohibition cohorts won another lively tilt later on when they succeeded in taking away from the Liquor Control Board the power to issue permits for beer at picnics.

A probe into beer prices was conducted by the public accounts committee of the House without satisfactory results, except that it was shown by evidence from brewers and hotelmen that federal, provincial and municipal taxation is responsible for beer costing what it does, an average of two 10-ounce glasses for 25 cents. Estimates made to the committee by Commissioner R. J. Dinning, of the Liquor Control Board, were that Albertans bought nearly \$6,000,000 worth of beer in eight months last year, and spent about \$2,623,605.05 for "hard liquor." Distribution and warehousing of beer by the brewers adds greatly to the "overhead" on beer prices Mr. Dinning stated, his belief being that approximately half the present number of warehouses could be dispensed with in the province if the brewers would co-operate in this work. He claimed it would be unprofitable for the government to undertake distribution of beer as is done in the case of hard liquor through the vendors' stores.

Deferred Measures

Several important measures introduced during the session were not pressed by the government, but placed in the show window for public consideration until next session. Foremost was the suggested educational

Continued on Page 29



The parliament buildings at Edmonton stand on a commanding eminence on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River

Saskatchewan Finds a Way

THE chief industry for Saskatchewan consists in growing grain for the market, chiefly wheat and oats. The plan of farming generally adopted consists in summer-fallowing about one-third of the plow land for the purpose of killing weeds and conserving moisture, seeding wheat on this summerfallow and seeding part wheat and part oats as the second crop after summerfallow. Thus the rotation of crops consists of summerfallow, wheat, wheat; or summerfallow, wheat, oats.

This sort of a rotation of crops provides for moisture conservation and weed killing on the fallow field and is very good from the soil sanitation standpoint where oats are used as the second crop after fallow because, as a general rule, oats and wheat do not suffer from the same disease infections nor the same insect injuries. This rotation, however, is sadly lacking in one particular. It makes no provision whatever for maintaining the nitrogen supply in the soil nor for the maintenance of the necessary requirement of soil fibre or organic matter.

This system of farming has an economic disadvantage also, in that it leaves a considerable amount of fertile land utterly idle each season. Approximately 7,000,000 acres of improved land in Saskatchewan lie fallow or idle each season. At a very conservative estimate, the burden carried by the Saskatchewan farmer in maintaining this fallow acreage is \$42,000,000 per year.

At first glance we might conclude that the summerfallow ought to be abandoned post haste and the land put into crop. But continuous grain cropping will not work well. That has been amply demonstrated for all the world by the farmers of the Red River Valley in Manitoba and North Dakota, whose fields have become infested with sow thistle and other noxious weeds. In addition to the weed evil, in most parts of Saskatchewan, we are obliged to provide for the conservation of moisture in our system of crop rotation. This means that we must continue to summerfallow until such time as crop rotation systems are worked out which will provide for the control of weeds and the conservation of moisture.

The Alternative to Fallowing

There is only one known method of conserving moisture by other means than summerfallow. That consists in growing crops in rows far enough apart to be intertilled or cultivated between the rows.

In the United States, approximately 40,000,000 acres of corn are planted each year. In Germany, a large acreage of potatoes is planted. The cultivation of these crops conserves moisture and destroys weeds and renders plant food soluble so that when this corn or potato ground is sown to grain and grass or clover crops, good results can be expected.

In Saskatchewan, we had long been

Intertilled grain crops are due to play an important part in remodelling prairie agriculture

BY PROF. MANLEY CHAMPLIN

handicapped and hindered in our desire to have a good crop rotation by the fact that we had no cultivated or intertilled crop adapted to our conditions for large scale production. Corn is grown in a limited way for fodder and silage. The acreage has increased during the past four years from 16,000 to 100,000 and doubtless will continue to gain as the dairy and livestock industries develop and require greater amounts of forage.

Potatoes are grown in a limited way for food to supply local demands but no effort has been made, so far, to grow potatoes on a large acreage. It is believed that we are too far from the market to compete successfully with those who are closer to the large centres.

Since corn fodder and potatoes are necessarily small acreage crops, the problem of finding a satisfactory intertilled crop to fit into our rotation to replace part or all of our summerfallow about every third year, is not solved by either nor by both together. This lack of a cultivated crop for the rotation has come to be keenly felt in recent years, partly due to the cost of the summerfallow and partly due to the fact that the bare summerfallows have begun to give serious trouble by drifting, particularly in the spring.

Save Sum Surpassing Dairy Proceeds

Thus the problem confronting Saskatchewan farmers has been to find an intertilled crop that could be grown on a large scale to take the place of at least half of the summerfallow in our rotation of crops. If such a crop could be found, even if it would only pay its own way and could be grown on only half of the acres now summerfallowed it would mean a profit of at least \$21,000,000 per year in the form of saving the expense of half of the summerfallow.

Thus our biggest problem was plainly mapped out. It so happened that I had been experimenting from 1912 to 1919 inclusive, while employed by the South Dakota Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture co-operatively, in the growing of our ordinary spring grain crops such as oats, wheat, barley, flax, etc., in rows

as intertilled crops. I had also tried growing millet, Sudan grass and proso by the same method.



Wheat in rows as a summerfallow substitute, provides a cash return from the land instead of allowing it to stand idle, and leaves field in good condition for ensuing year

I had found that all of these crops except flax responded well to this method of culture, and that the affect on the succeeding crop of grain or grass was similar to the affect of corn. Flax was unable to respond to cultivation like the other crops, due partly to the fact that it could not grow fast enough to shade out the weeds that started within the rows themselves. Now that means have been developed for growing flax and wheat as a mixture, the culture of this mixture in rows may be well worth trying.

Upon coming to Saskatchewan in 1920, I arranged to carry on experiments in growing wheat, oats and barley as intertilled crops at the University of Saskatchewan, beginning in 1921. I had been in correspondence with James H. Bridge, of Prongue, Sask., in the winter of 1919-20, and he put in a large field of oats by this method in 1920. To him belongs the honor of being the first to grow a large field of intertilled oats in Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association was organized in the spring of 1921. Its objects and work are somewhat similar to that done by the Ontario Experimental Union and the South Dakota Experiment Association. One of its main projects, begun that year, was testing of the plan of growing ordinary grain crops as intertilled crops to take the place of part of the summerfallow in our rotation.

Tests Give Startling Success

These experiments have been carried on each year since that time on many private farms as well as at the university. Arrangements were also made in December 1921, through the Western Canadian Society of Agronomy to have similar experiments begun the following year, 1922, at several of the experimental farms operated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The results of all these tests and experiments, where properly conducted, have been far beyond expectations. Yields of from 50 to 60 bushels of oats, 15 to 22 bushels of wheat, and 30 to 40 bushels of barley have not been uncommon, and the yields of wheat following in the rotation on the same land have been equally encouraging.

In some cases wheat following row crops has yielded 25 per cent. higher than wheat following summerfallow. In other cases, the wheat on row-crop land has yielded less than wheat on summerfallow. This variation in results in different seasons and different localities is natural and to be expected due to

the variation in local conditions as to farm management, soil and rainfall distribution. Many farmers who were having serious trouble with soil drifting on their bare fallows have been given a new lease of life as farmers by adopting this method because the row-crop stubble and roots hold the snow during winter and hold the soil during the windy spring months.

Would Temper Enthusiasm

The farmers have not been slow to catch on and the acreage grown by this method has been increasing each year so rapidly that I have felt it my duty to caution some who have been inclined to be very enthusiastic, to the effect that this plan has been tried for but a few years in Saskatchewan and some seasons may occur when it will not give good results.

The method in itself is simple. It requires the purchase of no additional machinery on a well equipped farm. The seeding is done with an ordinary grain drill. The seeder runs are blocked off or plugged in such a manner that two runs are permitted to sow and

five are shut off. This puts the grain in double rows, three feet apart or 42 inches from centre to centre. Triple rows are seeded by the same method. Three runs are permitted to sow and four are plugged or prevented from seeding. The triple rows are 12 inches wide and 30 inches apart or 42 inches from centre to centre, thus being well adapted for cultivation with ordinary corn or potato cultivators.

Most Saskatchewan farms are equipped with good fallow cultivators. These cultivators are not quite as good for cultivating row crops as corn cultivators because of their rigid construction which makes it impossible to weave in and out to catch weeds growing near the rows. But these fallow cultivators can be adapted for cultivating row crops by taking out shovels so as to miss the rows and will do very well until such time as one can afford a corn cultivator. Usually three cultivations are sufficient.

Will Not Completely Replace Fallow

While these row crops have given excellent results to date we do not expect them to entirely replace the summerfallow in the near future. Our season is very short so that it is sometimes impossible to do all of the plowing required in early spring and frequently it is too dry to permit plowing extensively in the fall. For that reason, it is usually necessary to do some of the plowing in June. Since June plowing is too late to seed satisfactorily most seasons, except for late forage crops, it is to be expected that some of the June plowing will always be left for summerfallow. It is easily possible, and I would draw special attention to this statement, it is easily possible to devise a systematic rotation of crops that will make use of both summerfallow and row crops to conserve moisture and destroy weeds.

The Part Sweet Clover Plays

Another difficult matter in connection with planning suitable crop rotations was the lack of any hardy legume crop which was suitable to fit into our farm system. Red clover is not hardy enough. Alfalfa pays best as a semi-permanent crop. Canadian field peas are expensive to sow and are susceptible to drought. This difficult problem, however, has been solved by the discovery that sweet clover can be grown practically everywhere in the settled portion of the province. Common sweet clover is not always winter hardy but a selection,

Continued on Page 13



This farmer will carry his herd, so far as fodder is concerned, on the millet produced in rows, on land that would otherwise have remained unproductive for that year

Fruit on a Northern Farm

Walter D. Willoughby tells of his experiences in growing strawberries, bush and tree fruits at Parkside, in Northern Saskatchewan

A BRAHAM Lincoln said: "In this and like communities public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail. Without it nothing can succeed. Consequently, he who moulds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decision."

It was over ten years ago that I acted upon this advice of the great American, and it was in relation to the cultivation of small fruits, and, later, plums, apples, cherries, etc.

I am located on a half-section 40 miles north-west of Prince Albert, in what is known as the park region of northern Saskatchewan, arriving from England in 1903. At this time no attempt was being made by the settlers of the more intensive work of fruit growing, everyone being too absorbed in the problem of clearing land, erecting buildings, in fact getting a start in a new country. Being optimistic regarding the possibilities of fruit growing in this vicinity, I determined to make a start and endeavor to get my friends and neighbors interested. I already had a thriving vegetable and flower garden adjacent to the house, about half-an-acre in extent. To this I added another two and a half acres. After preparing the land, I planted shelter belts of Russian willow, maple and ash, also hedges of spruce, caragana and Scotch pine. Within this enclosure I planted my first fruit bushes, utilizing Russian giant sunflowers for windbreak until the young trees had attained sufficient size.

The soil of my garden fruit lot is composed of a heavy chocolate loam, with a gentle northern slope, and is now enclosed on all sides by natural or cultivated bluffs, in which scores of various wild birds raise their young each year.

An Extensive Beginning

For the first few years my activities were directed towards the planting of red, white and black currants, gooseberries and raspberries, in an endeavor to find out the varieties best suited to my district, there being no government experimental station in the vicinity.

I planted about ten varieties of currants in long rows, with plenty of room to allow for horse cultivation. Of the red varieties I found Fay's Prolific and Ruby Castle excellent. White Grape is very sweet and fine for desert. Black Naples and Boscop Giant bear large crops of enormous berries.

The growing of currants incurs very little work, but after a year or two the currant worm may appear. This pest can easily be eradicated by spraying or dusting with hellebore.

The usual method of propagating the currant is by "cuttings," using wood of the previous years growth, about six inches long and placed in well prepared ground, at an angle of 45 degrees, leaving only one bud above ground; shingles should be placed on the south side to protect from hot sun.

Raspberries, I also cultivate in long rows eight feet apart and two and a half in the row. If the rows are eight feet apart, cabbages can be grown between the rows for the first two years without injury to the young berries. Last summer I harvested over three tons of cabbage, which sold readily at 5 cents per pound, from a small raspberry plot, cabbage being at a premium on account of the dry season. The third year after planting should produce a good crop and all surplus suckers should be treated as weeds and kept down.

Raspberries will produce profitably for 10 or 12 years, after which it will be necessary to make preparation for a new plantation. It has been my practice to cut out the old raspberry canes in the fall about freeze up time, and bend down the new fruiting wood and keep them down with poles. This work can be done as late as the middle of December, providing a sunny day is chosen, otherwise the canes are liable to break. In favorable winters the laying down of the canes is unnecessary,

but in the case of a light snowfall the practice ensures a full crop the following summer.

An Accidental Discovery

Some years ago a horse jumped the fence enclosing the fruit lot and broke down several of the raspberry canes. It happened that little snow fell all winter. The canes broken down by the horse were loaded with fruit, the rest being nearly all winter killed. It was in this way that I got my information regarding laying down the canes. In districts where bush rabbits are plentiful the laying down process will protect them from these rodents, otherwise the rabbits cut them off 10 or 12 inches from the ground. I have had under test about a dozen varieties.

Herbert is one of the best new varieties, being a prolific bearer; fruit large and of good quality. Philadelphia is perhaps hardier than the last named and produces abundantly. I have harvested 300 pounds of fruit of this variety from two rows 200 feet long. The old Turner is exceptionally hardy, bearing fruit of excellent color and flavor, but of small size. I have been somewhat disappointed with the much boomed Sunbeam, a creation of Dr. Hansen, which is a cross between Shaxter's Colossal and a wild red raspberry; although very hardy, the color and flavor is very inferior. The black raspberry deserves a trial in every farm fruit lot. It is a cross between the American blackberry and a red raspberry. It fruits very abundantly and is of delicate flavor. Unlike red raspberries it is non-suckering, but it is necessary to cover the canes with soil in the fall and cease cultivation after August 1.

Gooseberries

Whilst perhaps we can never hope to raise gooseberries of the size and quality produced in countries like Great Britain, being handicapped by the climatic conditions, both winter and summer, however, gooseberries of the Houghton and Downing varieties can be grown successfully, and represent a big advance on the wild kinds found growing in the swamps.

Of the two varieties named Houghton is possibly the most hardy, the fruit is light red when ripe. Downing is a vigorous grower with fruit larger than Houghton; the color is light green and very sweet. Gooseberries should be planted four feet apart and cultivate the same as for currants. If a further supply of bushes is required all that is necessary is to place a few spadefuls of soil over the branches nearest the ground, when they will readily take root.

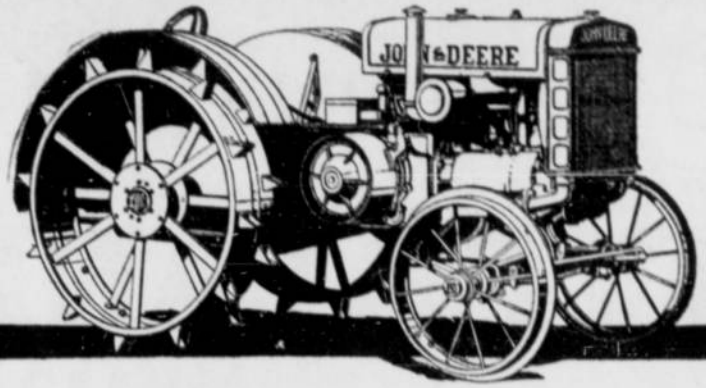
Grows Strawberries Successfully

Of all the small fruits probably the strawberry is the most popular, and in dry sections, unless a good water supply is available, the successful cultivation of the strawberry represents a real problem. As soon as the fruit is set, if rain is not forthcoming the plants must have access to soft water, otherwise the strawberry crop will be a dream only.

The writer has had considerable experience with both the June-bearing and everbearing varieties. The best location for a strawberry bed is a piece of level land, composed of a rich sandy loam, and sheltered from strong winds. Plant in rows three feet apart and 18 inches in the row. Of the June varieties, I have found Senator Dunlap winter through 100 per cent., Minnesota No. 3, is also very hardy, bearing berries of medium size. Superb and Champion are reliable everbearing varieties, producing fruit of large size.

In 1917, my shelter trees having attained a good size, I started to plant apple, crab apples, plums and cherries, and have made a practice of adding more each spring.

Emphasizes Value of Northern Stock
My advice to those contemplating the planting of fruit trees is to buy trees grown in the north. There are several reliable nurseries operating in the three prairie provinces, and any



The Big Advantage of Tractor Simplicity

By doing away with hundreds of parts found on the ordinary tractor, many of which are friction-making and power-taking, four important things have been accomplished in building the John Deere tractor.

First: More power is supplied for the machines being operated—15 H. P. at the drawbar and 27 H. P. at the belt.

Second: The weight has been greatly reduced. The John Deere is hundreds of pounds lighter—weighs only 3,800 pounds. It will not pack the soil or mire itself down in fields in workable condition.

Third: Repair costs are exceptionally low because there are fewer parts to wear out, and because the parts used are sturdy and operate constantly in a bath of clean oil.

Fourth: The John Deere gives many more years of money-making, low-cost service.

For Pacific Coast farmers, particularly, the John Deere has also this important feature—it is extremely compact when you consider the power it supplies—only 56" high, 63" wide, 109" long—turns in a twelve-foot radius,

which fits it for orchard and small field operation.

There are dozens of other advantages you will recognize the moment you see the John Deere at your John Deere dealer's. Ask him to operate it for you in your own fields.

Sold by John Deere dealers. Write today for literature. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge or Edmonton, and ask for Folder WE-5 10

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Superior in Every Detail!

Mason & Risch Piano

Fifty years of piano building makes the Mason & Risch Piano musically and mechanically perfect. Its construction will stand the most thorough inspection, inside and outside. The Mason & Risch name is a full guarantee of high quality. Catalog on request.



Sold at Factory-to-Home Prices, and on Easy Terms

A Sample Bargain from our Exchange Department
One Martin-Orme Piano Beautiful Walnut Case Price, \$335.00

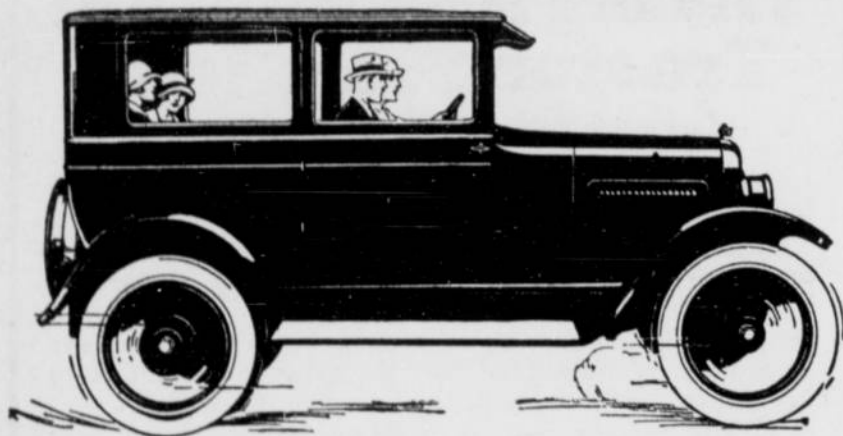
Mason & Risch Limited

344 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Also at Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Nelson and Vancouver

A complete stock of Victor Records. Quick and satisfactory service.

Announcing The New OVERLAND Two Door SEDAN



HERE is a closed car that far surpasses all past standards of automobile value—the New Overland Standard, Two-Door Sedan.

Abundant five-passenger comfort . . extra wide doors . . easy exit and entrance . . an undivided front seat . . a car as attractive as it is comfortable. One piece wind shield and double beading at the waistline are typical of its advanced body-design heretofore unknown in a car at such a price.

The new Overland Standard Two-Door Sedan has every quality that makes motoring a pleasure . . the smoothness of patented Triplex Springs . . the power of Overland's big engine . . the endurance of rugged axles . . the ease of driving with a modern disc type clutch . . light weight, perfect balance and unequalled economy.

See the new Overland Two-Door Sedan and you will admit that nowhere on earth can you buy so much quality and satisfaction for so little money. \$70 lower than its nearest competitor.

Willys-Overland Sales Co., Limited

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORIES: TORONTO, CANADA
Branches: Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Regina

**World's
Lowest Priced
FIVE PASSENGER SEDAN
with Sliding Gear Transmission
\$925**

L.O.B. Factory Toronto
Taxes Extra

Overland also
offers you the
world's lowest
priced Touring
Car; Coupe;
and Four-Door
Sedan with
sliding gear
transmission.

stock sent out from these establishments obviously does not have to become acclimatized. There is also the advantage that trees reach their destination in less time and in better condition for planting. I do not wish to infer that eastern grown trees will not grow at all, but I do say that they will probably be killed back for several years; thus causing disappointment and loss of time. I planted my apples and crabs on the north side of a strong Russian willow wind break. The snow piles around these trees long after it has disappeared in the fields and thus checks early growth in the spring. The fruit blossom nearly always escaping the late spring frosts. Of apples, I have planted Duchess of Oldenburg, Blushed Calville and Hibernial, all of which were grafted on crab roots. All of these have been attacked by rabbits at various times and have suffered more or less in consequence.

I secured crab apples of three-year-old growth including, Hyslop, Red Siberian and Transcendent. All these varieties fruited the third year after planting, and have been quite free from fire blight. The trees, or to be more correct, I should say bushes, for I grow them in the bush form, are a glorious sight when in blossom, and are worth growing for the floral display alone. The fruit of Transcendent is far superior in quality to the crab apples shipped from B.C.

Hybrid Plums Easy to Grow

There is no fruit more easy to grow, or likely to give more satisfaction than the improved plum hybrids, which usually begin to produce fruit the third year after planting, or even earlier. I allow them to branch at two feet from the ground, and they soon develop into sturdy bushes. Plant 12 feet apart which will allow room for spraying should that be necessary later on. Sapa, Atkin, Opata and Cheney are all excellent varieties, the last named I had to use supports at six years old, the crop being so heavy. Sapa is a cross between the western sand cherry and the Sultan plum, flesh is of dark purple, it ripens early, bearing fruit with me the year after planting. Opata, another Hansen hybrid, is the result of a cross between western sand cherry and gold plum; the flesh is green and sweet, and larger in size than Sapa.

Unlike apples and crabs, plums cannot experience fall frosts without injury to the fruit, and in the event of frost threatening, it is wise to pick the fruit, even if a little on the green side. Cherries require much the same treatment as plums. Do not use the knife, except to cut out dead wood.

The Compass cherry is absolutely hardy and originated some years ago in Minnesota. It comes into bearing fairly early and produces fruit of fine quality. It can be eaten as a desert when quite ripe, and for canning purposes it is second to none.

There can be no doubt that western farmers generally are becoming keenly interested in the possibilities of supplying their households with home-grown fruit. Ten years ago the only fruit exhibited at the summer fair of the Shellbrook Agricultural Society was that gathered in the woods. Last summer one of the judges supplied by the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan informed the writer that the display of cultivated fruits exhibited at the annual fair of the Shellbrook Agricultural Society was the best he had seen in the West.

There is a complaint made against the people of this great western country, and not altogether without foundation, that they have no object but the making of money; and many of the settlers from Great Britain and the continent look back with longing to the time and place, when they had happy homes amongst the trees, shrubs and flowers.

If more attention was given to the planting of trees and shrubs, and care of a small fruit lot and flower garden, this complaint would rapidly disappear.

There is more in life than the material, and by studying the beautiful in nature, and applying this to our homes, we will learn more and more to love the country in which we live, and make it more lovely and beneficial for ourselves, and for future generations.

SPAVIN

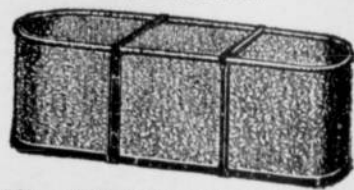
For bone spavin, bog spavin, thoroughpin or other diseases of the hock (symptoms and treatment explained in direction book with every bottle) Gombault's Caustic Balsam is the reliable remedy to use.

Unequalled for most horse ailments. Supersedes firing and cautery. \$1.50 per bottle at your druggists or direct upon receipt of price. Good for humans, too. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

WATCH YOUR
HORSES HOCKS
AND KNEES

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

"Quality-Service"



The "RED BOTTOM" Line of
Tanks and Troughs

FOR
Drinking--Cooling--Storage

Also **MAX** CORRUGATED
TANKS

Ask your dealer or write to
Western Steel Products Ltd.

Amalgamated with The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Regina Saskatoon Calgary
Edmonton Port Arthur



**A New Dairy Pail
at a Popular Price**

See the new **SMP** Dairy Pail next time you are in town. They are made of special quality, high finished tin, have large dairy pail ears, riveted with large rivets, soldered flush. 100% sanitary. Cut out this advertisement. Show it to your regular dealer. He has our authority to give you a special low price on a pair of these fine pails.

**SMP
DAIRY
PAILS**

174

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Hides and Wool

**SHEEP SKINS, RAW FURS
SENEGA ROOT, HORSE HAIR**

Send us your shipments and be assured
of top market prices.

**PROMPT RETURNS—NO COMMISSION
CHARGED**

Tags and shipping instructions on
request.

Carruthers Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

EDMONTON SASKATOON MOOSE JAW

Magnetos

**We Repair all
Makes**

Write for Price
List of New
Magnetos.

**Satisfaction
Guaranteed**



Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd.
148 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Sweet Breath at all times!

THE
FLAVOR
LASTS



After eating or smoking Wrigley's freshens the mouth and sweetens the breath. Nerves are soothed, throat is refreshed and digestion aided. So easy to carry the little packet!

WRIGLEY'S

-after every meal! R83



Get Ready For Long Drives

Have your Ford fixed up with a Perfex Radiator. The Brass Tank Bronze-Core construction found only on Perfex Radiators, gives perfect cooling in any weather, over all sorts of roads. No time lost, no repair expense.

Every part of the Perfex (it stirs as it cools) Radiator that comes in contact with water is made of brass, bronze or copper—impervious to rust or other harmful water action.

Many exclusive Perfex features described in our illustrated folder. Send for it.

Racine Radiator Co., Racine, Wisconsin
JAMES B. CARTER, LIMITED
316 Kennedy Building, Portage Avenue
WINNIPEG - CANADA

PERFEX

THE PERFECT RADIATOR

EATON'S SEPARATORS



SAVE
YOUR
DOLLARS

"The Imperial"

In 4 sizes; from 350 to 800 lbs. capacity per hour. Proved by thousands of Western Dairies.

"The Vega"

A new style EATON Separator, supplied in special Bench style of 150 lbs. capacity, also in 300, 450 and 600 lbs. capacity stand style. A machine that is rapidly making friends.

See Our General Catalogue for full descriptions and range of prices

MASTERPIECES

T. EATON Co. CANADA

Sowing Sweet Clover

Q.—I would like to sow about three acres of sweet clover on well-prepared summer-fallow. How can I sow this with a grain drill without a grass seed attachment? Also, in this case, how much should be sown per acre?—E. P., Sask.

Answered by Prof. Manley Champlin.

We have found that we get best results by mixing the sweet clover at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre with one bushel of seed wheat or barley, or one and one-half bushels of oats. The seed is mixed together on the granary floor very thoroughly, and the grain box is filled not more than half full at a time. The object of this is to avoid any danger that the sweet clover seed will go to the bottom of the drill and seed out unevenly. We also take the covering chains off the drill to avoid covering the seed too deep. The result of this method of seeding is that the young plants come up in the drill furrows, between the ridges, which protect them from the wind until they get large and strong enough to take care of themselves. We like this method better than using the grass seed attachment which broadcasts the seed on top of the ground, where it frequently starts to sprout and then is withered up by wind and drought before it can obtain a root. Even in 1924, the driest year which we have ever had, we secured good stands of clover, alfalfa and grasses by using this method.

I may add that I have been in correspondence with some of the machine companies, calling their attention to this fault in their grass-seed attachments, but I do not think that I have been able to convince them. There is one company at Springfield, Ohio, known as the American Seeding Machine Company, which makes a drill with a grass-seed attachment that seeds clover or any grass seed into the drill tubes, thus attaining the same result as we had gotten by mixing, but I do not know of any agent handling these machines in Canada.

Why Not Grow Our Own Beans?

Six hundred thousand dollars is a low valuation for the beans annually imported into the three prairie provinces. They come largely from Japan, Manchuria and the United States. By the time they reach us they are from one to three years old—difficult to cook and less palatable than the fresh product.

We are growing now in Alberta, less than \$10,000 worth of beans a year, and from the present rate of increase it will be many years before production approaches our requirements. The slow rate of increase is due largely to our attempts to grow the varieties that are sold by the grocery stores, most of which require too long a season to ripen.

A number of early varieties of good quality have been tested out in southern Alberta, and have ripened in each of the past six years. Among these are Lady Washington, Luther Burbank, small, white varieties, and Alberta Brown, an extra early sort, fully a week earlier and suited to districts with a shorter season. In order to introduce these desirable varieties the undersigned will send samples to those interested in growing beans as long as the supply available will permit.—James Murray, Medicine Hat, Alta.

Legumes Proving Popular

The University of Saskatchewan announces through The Guide, that it has been swamped by orders for sweet clover and alfalfa culture, and is unable to accept further orders. Bulletin No. 1, issued by the same institution, describes a method by which inoculation may be satisfactorily carried out by the use of soil from an old inoculated field. This bulletin is available free of charge to residents of Saskatchewan.

Almost.—There are bright moments in the life of a schoolmaster. At a recent examination in general knowledge, a pupil defined a volcano as follows: "A mountain with a hole in the top, and if you look down the hole you can see the creator smoking."—London Post.

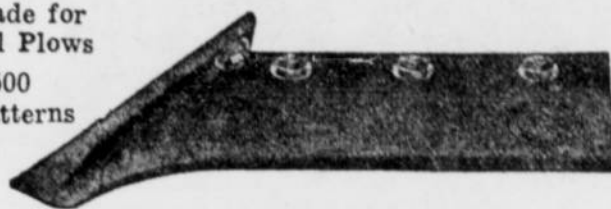


CRESCENT



THE SHARE THAT SATISFIES

Made for
All Plows
1,500
Patterns



Crucible
or
Genuine
Soft
Centre
Steel

YOU

Have the advantage of

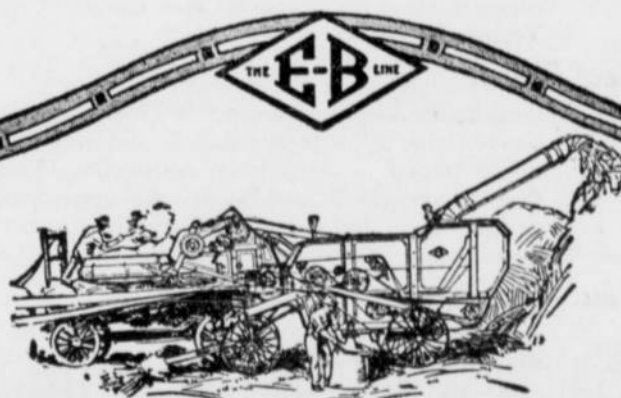
- A CRESCENT SHARE to fit any Plow
- Prompt service, and local adjustment, backed by CRESCENT guarantee of fit, finish and quality
- Buying as cheaply, yet spending your money at home, helping your own HOME town

WHEN YOU BUY

Crescent Plow Shares

FROM YOUR

HARDWARE OR IMPLEMENT DEALER OR BLACKSMITH



E-B Geiser-Peerless Threshers

For over a half century Geiser-Peerless Threshers have been used on thousands of farms in the East as well as the great wheat fields of the West. Wherever grain is to be threshed you will find Geiser-Peerless Threshers are popular.

E-B Geiser Peerless Threshers with their remarkable sieveless system of cleaning tear apart the straw and shake out every particle of grain. The extra grain saved soon helps to pay for the Geiser-Peerless.

You will find them easy to operate, as all adjustments are made on outside while thresher is running. Built in sizes suitable for individual and neighborhood service. Any tractor or engine of 15 to 30 h. p. will furnish ample power.

Whether you expect to buy a new thresher or hire your threshing done, we want you to get our free booklet which fully describes E-B Geiser-Peerless Threshers. Easy terms of payment may be arranged.

Fill out the coupon now. And remember, whatever farm machine you need you will find it in the E-B Quality Line

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co.
Business Founded 1852 (INCORPORATED) ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Stocks at Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg

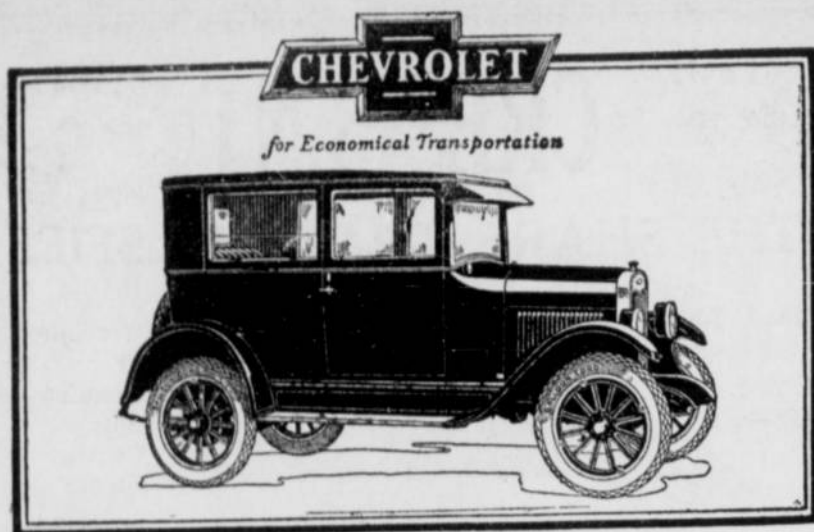
Mail This Coupon!

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO., Rockford, Illinois
Without obligation send free booklet describing E-B Geiser-Peerless Threshers and also tell me about your easy terms of payment.

Name

Town..... Province

I am also interested in



The New Closed Car Features

New Chassis

—with longer, stronger frame; new semi-elliptic springs and Alemite lubrication; new radiator design, nickel finish; new improvements on the Chevrolet engine, famous for its power and economy.

New Clutch

—of improved type, single-plate dry disc, requiring no lubrication, fully enclosed—operates smoothly with light pedal pressure.

New Axles

—of the same type as found on the highest-priced cars; extra large, strong differential gears with pressed-steel, banjo-type housing; New Departure ball bearings.

New Bodies

—by Fisher, having beautiful new designs—roomy interiors, handsomely appointed; deep, comfortable upholstery of fine materials, with Ternstedt hardware.

New Finish

—in lustrous colors of durable Duco; sedan has aqua-marine blue lower panels and hood with upper panels in deep blue; coupe has Ontario Grey lower panels and hood, with upper panels in deep blue; and the coach is finished in a rich dark blue.

New Appointments

—all models have cowl lights and beautifully-designed new instrument board; one-piece VV type windshield with automatic windshield wiper; sedan, coupe and coach have low pressure tires.

Touring \$735 Roadster \$735 Coupe \$995
Coach \$1015 Sedan \$1165

All prices at Factory—Taxes Extra

Low Pressure Tires standard on closed models, optional at slight extra cost on open cars.
Disc Wheels optional at slight extra cost on all models.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
(Subsidiary of General Motors of Canada Limited)
OSHAWA and WINNIPEG

C-3



NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
Offers for sale approximately 5,000,000 acres of DESIRABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. Various parcels may be leased for HAY and GRAZING purposes for a three-year period, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for COAL MINING AND OTHER VALUABLE MINERAL LEASES actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to LAND COMMISSIONER, HUDSON'S BAY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Be an Auctioneer
RECEIVE FROM \$10 TO \$100 A DAY
Send for free illustrated catalogue; also, how to obtain The Home Study Course free of charge.
REPERT AUCTION SCHOOL Box 94
DECATUR, INDIANA



Ducklings and Goslings

By Prof. M. C. Herner

THE rearing of ducks and geese is pretty well confined to less than half a dozen breeding fowl of either sort on any farm. Associated with ducks especially seems to be the idea that they eat too much to be profitable. We believe this may be true under the system followed on most farms, but we know that ducks can be raised at a profit on any farm providing they are fed the right way and the right food and sold at the right time.

To make the most out of rearing ducks they must be fed nothing but soft feed and sold at about eight to 12 weeks of age. After this ducks soon eat up more food than they are worth. Ducklings are very hearty eaters and should be fed quite a lot of bulky food mixed in with the growing mash. Ducklings do not differ so very much in their habits and in the food required from goslings, except that they are keener to get into the water and puddle and feed about there, while the goslings like to walk about and pick green grass.

The first feed for ducklings on the farm should be a mash made of equal parts of wheat, oats and barley, chopped fine, and water or milk added to make a nice crumbly soft mash. If the hulls are sifted out before making the mash the ducklings will like it all the better. If the hulls are left in, the mash is just a little coarse for the first few days. Shorts or bran equal parts mixed with fine oat or barley chop is another very good mash. Feed this at least three times a day the first week or two. Use pans or troughs for this.

Ducklings Like Green Stuff

If there is green grass, clover or alfalfa, cut some up fine and mix it right in the mash. This can be done the first feeding and continued right through. However, it is not so necessary the first two weeks as later on when their appetite is fully developed. At this age at least one quarter of the bulk of the mash should be fine cut green food even though they can pick all the green grass they want. After the second week two meals a day will likely be plenty. They should, however, not be allowed free range, but given a fair size run or pen, using two feet high wire. Do not allow them any water to swim in but see to it that they always have plenty of clean fresh water to drink.

It is very largely a question of feeding to force growth and this can best be done by feeding soft mashes only and no hard grain whatever. Small runs will cut down the exercise the ducklings can take and help to make better gains. If the ducklings are filled up two or three times a day with soft mash containing enough bulky green feed then they will take only a limited amount of exercise and help in making cheap and yet rapid growth. A duckling has very rapid digestion and if they can be filled up with enough of the cheaper and bulkier food along with the richer mash mixtures they will get enough nourishment to make the growth all right.

For finishing them off or for fattening it would be well to cut down the amount of green food mixed in the mash and also guard against leaving any

mash lying in the troughs from one feeding to the next. Just give them enough so they will clean it all up in about 20 minutes and have a pail or dish of clean water close by so they can get a drink once in a while during their meal.

As Economical as Pigs

Ducklings should weigh about four to six pounds at eight to 12 weeks of age and should make this weight on an average of about four to five pounds of mash to make one pound of duck. If they are of any breeding at all they will do this all right. Ducklings with Pekin blood in them or those with Rouen or mixed breeding will generally give very good returns in weight. The Pekin is probably the best market duck, both from the standpoint of gains made and type of duck suitable for market.

The following figures show what can be done in rearing ducklings for market:

LOT 1	
35 ducklings in eight weeks gained	165 pounds.
Consumed in this period 543 pounds	feed at 2c per pound.....\$10.86
Value of each baby duckling 25c.....	8.75
Total cost equal.....	\$19.61

35 ducklings dressed weight 151	pounds at 28c per pound.....	42.28
Returns over cost of feed and cost	of ducklings.....	22.67
3.6 pounds of feed required to produce	one pound of duck.	

LOT 2	
31 ducklings gained 150 pounds in 11 weeks.	
Consumed 474 pounds of mash at 2c per pound	\$ 9.48
Value of 31 ducklings at start at 25c	7.75
Total cost of ducklings.....	\$17.23

Market value of 31 ducklings dressed	138 pounds at 28c.....	38.64
Labor income on 31 ducklings.....		21.41

These figures convey a good idea as to what it actually costs to rear ducks. The market price may seem rather high, but generally if ducklings are sold in July or August a far better price can be gotten than way on in December or near the holidays and in the meantime they are not making much growth but eating a lot of feed.

Don't Crowd Young Geese

Now as to rearing and feeding goslings they require just about the same feed and care. They range more however and are not as keen to be in the water. It is well to mix cut green feed in with their mash the same as for ducklings. Their range should not be cut down like ducklings, but rather let them have all the range they want. They will then develop a strong, sturdy frame, and make good healthy growth. They should not be forced the same way as ducklings since they are in better demand later on in the summer and early fall. Some districts in Manitoba especially are making a specialty of rearing geese for market with very good results indeed. It generally pays to keep goslings longer in order to make the size and weight. They are slower in maturing and will dress out a better carcass or a carcass that is in greater demand in the fall than in the late summer months.

The following figures give some idea as to the amount of food required to make one pound of gosling. Seven



Goslings at six and eight weeks of age at the M.A.C. poultry yards

Look for This Tag **ELECTRIC** On Steel Wheels

It is Your Guarantee of Quality

Our Catalog illustrated in colors describes **FARM WAGONS** With high or low wheels, either steel or wood, wide or narrow tires.

Also Steel Wheels to fit any running gear. Make your old wagon good as new, also easy to load—save repair bills.

Be sure and write for catalog today.

Electric Wheel Co., 180 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

HEAVES You'll have success with FLEMING'S TONIC HEAVE POWDER as a cure for Heaves or as a building-up tonic. GUARANTEED. Years of success. Money back if they fail. \$1.25 a box Postpaid or at your dealers. Send 10c for our New Veterinary Adviser. Tells all about Heaves. **FLEMING BROS.** 418 Wellington W. TORONTO

PATENTS A LIST OF "WANTED INVENTIONS" AND FULL INFORMATION SENT FREE ON REQUEST **The RAMSAY Co.** Dept. 273 Bank St. 167 OTTAWA, ONT.

Get it from PEDLAR

We can supply you with
"Council Standard"

the extra heavy galvanized Corrugated Iron. Tell us your roofing and siding requirements. We can save you money. Write for booklet and prices.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited

80 LOMBARD STREET
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Corrugated Iron

New Profits

You'll begin to reap new profits the moment your kerosene, oils, gasoline and grease arrive in Beath Steel Barrels. Their impenetrable inner surface and perfect construction protect, deliver and store your goods in perfect condition.

If you will stop and consider for a moment the yearly saving in dollars and cents and the greatly reduced fire risks of Steel Barrel shipments, you will never again place an order without writing on it, "Must be Shipped in Beath Steel Barrels."

W. D. Beath & Son Limited

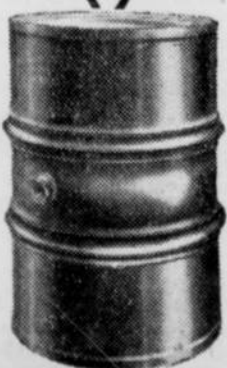
Steel Barrels and Tanks

Toronto - Montreal

Western Agents, Bissett & Webb Ltd., 95 James St. E., Winnipeg

"Safe Shipping Service"

Insist on Shipment
in
Beath
Steel Barrels



goslings consumed 380 pounds of mash in 98 days which cost \$7.60. It took 4.6 pounds of mash to make one pound of gosling, up to this age. Another lot of goslings consumed 3.2 pounds of feed to make one pound of gain. These were Toulouse goslings, all but one, and they averaged a little over 12 pounds each liveweight, at this age.

Both ducklings and goslings are very easily raised and are subject to but few diseases and no vermin or lice. They require but little in the way of expensive fencing or yards and will do well on the cheaper lines of feed as long as the food is wholesome. Cleanliness, guarding against chilling and too much dampness while quite young, and plenty of protection from the hot sun as they get older are a few of the essentials necessary to rear them successfully. Hard grain should never be fed to ducklings or goslings intended for market as they will never make the gains on it that they will make on the mash foods.

Saskatchewan Finds a Way

Continued from Page 8

developed here, from Siberian seed introduced by Dr. N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota, which has been given the name of Arctic, by Premier John Bracken, of Manitoba, has been widely distributed by the University of Saskatchewan, and is now commercially available. This new Arctic sweet clover has come through two winters at Saskatoon which were too severe for any other variety of sweet clover which we had on trial.

Thus, through the discovery of a method by which our ordinary grain crops can be grown in rows and through the introduction and dissemination of a winter hardy variety of biennial sweet clover, it has become possible to work out satisfactory systems of crop rotation for Saskatchewan farms which will provide for moisture conservation, weed control and the maintenance of a supply of root fibre. Incidentally, these sound, scientific, systematic crop rotations tend to increase yields and distribute labor to better advantage than the old system which served when land was new and people were pioneering.

There are a number of different ways by which these principles may be put into practice. I have been suggesting a five-field plan which will serve as a working model for those who are finding it necessary to change their plan of operation to a more permanent basis.

This plan consists of five fields as follows:

- (a). Summerfallow.
- (b). Wheat.
- (c). Oats in intertilled rows.
- (d). Wheat seeded down to sweet clover.
- (e). Sweet clover for hay, pasture or seed.

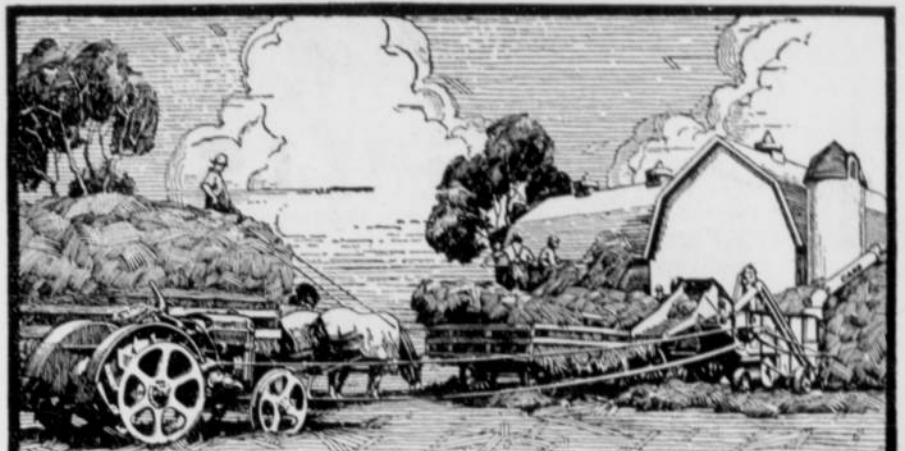
This plan of rotation can be easily modified to meet special conditions. For example; some farmers do not yet have much livestock and therefore will not need so much hay. Such farmers can change this rotation to four fields as follows:

- (a). Summerfallow by plowing sweet clover down in June.
- (b). Wheat.
- (c). Oats in rows.
- (d). Wheat seeded down to sweet clover to be plowed under in June of the following year.

Another modification which is satisfactory where conservation of moisture is not quite so vital a problem as it is here at Saskatoon, consists in using six fields instead of five by putting a second crop of grain after the summer-fallow as follows:

- (a). Summerfallow.
- (b). Wheat.
- (c). Wheat.
- (d). Oats in rows.
- (e). Wheat seeded down with sweet clover.
- (f). Sweet clover for hay and pasture.

Under certain conditions, other crops such as barley, rye and flax may be inserted in this rotation in place of part of the wheat. Barley and wheat in rows may be used to diversify the field of oats in rows. A small field of corn for fodder or silage may take the place of part of the oats in rows. In the south-



Three Steps Toward Profit

You are three long steps nearer to bigger farm profits when you own a Case steel thresher:

1. You can thresh at your convenience, with less help in field and home, for twenty years or more. This cuts expense to almost nothing.
2. You can avoid the losses caused by weather, birds, rodents and poor threshing. You can thresh earlier, when the grain will make the highest grades. You can get the most out of your crop.
3. You can do the same good work for some of the neighbors. Custom work with a Case pays you well for your time—in cash.

Seven sizes of Case steel threshers give you these advantages:

Simple construction. No unnecessary parts to wear. Great capacity for power required.

Ease and certainty of adjustment for good threshing of all grains and seeds. Any farmer can operate a Case successfully.

Great strength and rigidity, due to 83 years of experience in building threshers, assures dependable performance and long life.

Price. Because of volume production the many advantages of Case threshers can be secured at prices you ought to know.

Write today. Use the coupon.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company

Established 1842

Incorporated

Alberta—Calgary, Edmonton. Ontario, Toronto.

Saskatchewan—Regina, Saskatoon.

Manitoba—Winnipeg, Brandon.



"Good equipment makes a good farmer better"

Name _____
P. O. _____
Province _____
Please send prices on small & large threshers



\$16⁹⁵

SUITABLE FOR

**Ford
Chevrolet
Overland
and Star**

BREEN MOTOR CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG - MAN.

western part of the province where corn can usually be matured as a grain crop, a large field of corn can be safely grown instead of oats in rows.

While the development of permanent systems of field husbandry in Saskatchewan is yet in its infancy the progress made during the last few years

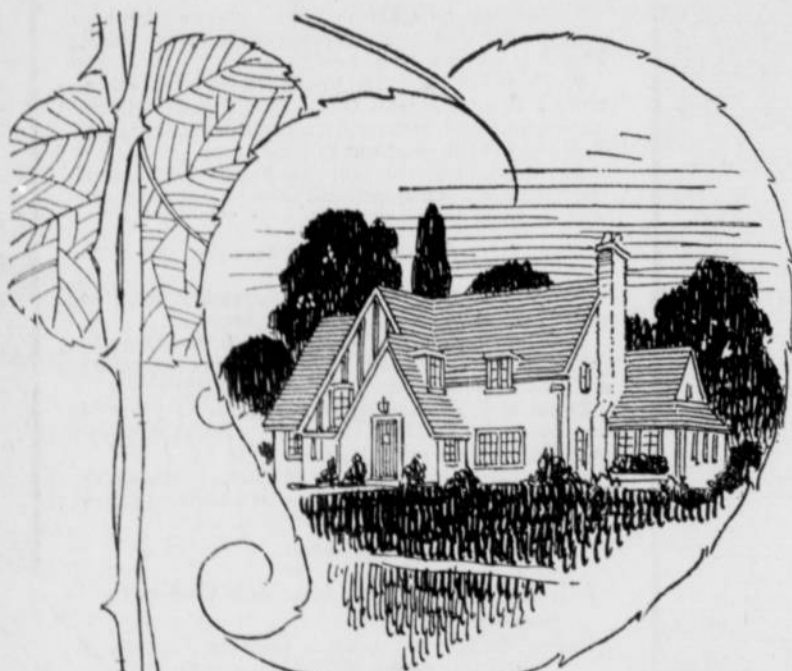
is so encouraging that we can look toward the future with confidence and feel that Saskatchewan has found a way out of her chief difficulties and we will soon find sound, safe, satisfactory systems of farming in common use.



*The world's specific for all
kidney and bladder troubles*

At all druggists—50¢ a box

87



New color combinations have recently been tried in schools and hospitals with excellent results. The effect of sunny open spaces has been introduced in rooms with benefit to both children and patients. Paint and varnish are the mediums of this magic transformation.

Charts are available showing all possible effects and reactions of color combinations. For instance, yellow makes for more light, violet and blue darken, red stimulates and blue soothes.

A cheery home, full of light and color, brings happiness. Its influence is far-reaching on the minds of children. On whatever surface the painter's brush leaves beauty it gives also protection and preservation.

SAVE THE SURFACE CAMPAIGN
601 Keefer Building - - - Montreal
Subscribed to by Paint, Varnish
and Allied Interests. Adv. No. 7



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened so Far

Gabriel Warden, capitalist, railroad director, owner of mines and timber lands, was murdered while driving in his own car with an unknown man who made his escape before Warden's death was discovered. Just previous to this Warden had intimated to his wife that he was expecting a call from a young man whom he might feel called upon to help, as he had been deeply wronged by some of his (Warden's) friends.

Basil Santoine, a blind lawyer, who had won national fame for his work in connection with legal business of men powerful in the world of finance, was attacked by an unknown assailant while travelling on a train running from Seattle to Chicago. Santoine was travelling under the assumed name of Dorne, with his daughter, Harriet, and his secretary, Donald Avery. From the first Harriet had evidenced an interest in a young man by the name of Eaton, travelling on the same train. Connery, the conductor of the train had been given special instructions to run the train an hour late, and to take orders from a man who carried a card from his chief, Jarvis. Santoine had carried such a card. Eaton was the first to discover that Santoine had been attacked. Avery and Connery questioned Eaton as to his whereabouts before taking the train from Seattle. Eaton refused to give them any information except that he had recently come from Asia and that he was the young man who had waited at Warden's house on the night of the murder. Eaton had taken a telegram, written in code, addressed to one named Hillward. This, coupled with a second one telling him that "He is on your train under the name of Dorne," served to fasten suspicion on him, and Connery had him placed under arrest. Eaton found himself hating Avery, who seemed anxious to prove him guilty, and wondered what the relation was between Avery and Harriet, who, up to the time when the second wire had been given to Eaton, refused to believe that he was in any way connected with the attack on her father.

CHAPTER X

The Blind Man's Eyes

HALF an hour later, Connery unlocked the door of Eaton's compartment, entered and closed the door behind him. He had brought in Eaton's travelling bag and put it down.

"You understand," said the conductor, "that when a train is stalled like this it is considered as if under way. So I have local police power, and I haven't exceeded my rights in putting you under arrest."

"I don't recall that I have questioned your right," Eaton answered shortly.

"I thought you might question it now, I'm going to search you. Are you going to make trouble or needn't I send for help?"

"I'll help you," Eaton took off his coat and vest and handed them over. The conductor put them on a seat while he felt over his prisoner for weapons or other concealed objects. Eaton handed him a pocket-knife, and the key to his travelling-bag—he had no other keys—from his trousers pockets. The conductor discovered nothing else. He found a pencil—but no papers or memorandum book—a plain gold watch, unengraved, and a bill-fold containing \$700 in United States bank-notes in the vest. Connery wrote out a receipt for the money and handed it to his prisoner. He returned the other articles. In the coat, the conductor found a handkerchief and in another pocket the torn scraps of the telegram delivered to Eaton in his berth.

"That's the one we had the fuss over in the dining-car," Eaton volunteered, as the conductor began fitting the scraps together.

"You forgot to completely destroy it, eh?"

"What was the use?" Eaton took up the other's point of view. "You had a copy anyway."

"You might have wanted to get rid of it since the discovery of the murder."

"Murder?"

"I guess it's the same thing." The conductor dropped the scraps into an envelope and put it in his pocket. He examined the coat for a tailor's name.

"That coat was copied by a Chinaman in Amoy from the coat I had before. Before the new one was made, I took out the name of the other tailor so it would not be copied too," Eaton remarked in explanation of the lack of any mark. Connery handed back the coat, went out and locked the door behind him.

Eaton opened his travelling-bag and checked over the contents. He could tell that everything in it had been again carefully examined, but nothing more had been taken except the small Chinese-English dictionary; that was now gone. There had been nothing in the bag to betray any other identity than the one he had given. Eaton put the bag away and went back to his seat by the window.

The clear, bright day was drawing toward its dusk; there had been no movement or attempt to move the train all day. About six o'clock, as people began passing forward to the diner, Connery appeared again with a waiter from the dining car bearing a tray with dinner.

"This is 'on' the Department of Justice, Conductor?" Eaton tried to ask lightly.

"The check is a dollar twenty. If you want this, I'll charge it against your money which I have."

"Make it a dollar forty-five then," Eaton directed. "Remember the waiter."

The black boy grinned and spread the table.

"How is Mr. —" Eaton began.

"Dorne?" Connery put in sharply.

"Thanks," said Eaton. "I understand. How is he?"

Connery did not answer, and with the waiter left him, locking him in again. At ten, Connery came once more with the porter of the car, and the conductor stood by silently while the porter made up the berth. Eaton went to bed with the car absolutely still, with only the wall of snow outside his window and no evidence of any one about but a subdued step occasionally passing his door. Though he had had nothing to do all the long, lonely hours of the evening but to think, Eaton lay awake thinking. He understood definitely now that whatever action was to be taken following his admission of his presence at Warden's, a charge of murder or of assault to kill—dependent upon whether Santoine died or seemed likely to recover—would be made against him at the first city they reached after the train had started again. He would be turned over to the police; enquiry would be made; then—he shrank from going further with these thoughts.

The night again was very cold; it was clear, with stars shining; toward midnight wind came; but little snow drifted now, for the cold had frozen a crust. In the morning, from somewhere over the snow-covered country, a man and a boy appeared at the top of the shining bank beside the train. They walked beside the sleepers to the dining car, where, apparently, they disposed of whatever they had brought in the bags they carried; they came back along the cars and then disappeared.

As he watched them, Eaton felt the desperate impulse to escape through the window and follow them; but he knew he surely would be seen; and even if he could get away unobserved, he would freeze, his overcoat and hat had been kept by Connery. The conductor came after a time and let in the porter, who unmade the berth and carried away the linen; and later, Connery came again with the waiter bringing breakfast. He had brought a magazine, which he dropped upon the seat beside Eaton; and he stood by until Eaton had breakfasted and the dishes were carried away.

"Want to talk yet?" he asked.

"No."

"Is there anything else you want?" he asked.

"I'd like to see Miss Santoine."

Connery turned away.

"You will tell Miss Santoine I have something I want to say to her?" Eaton asked more definitely.

Connery turned back. "If you've anything to say, tell it to me," he bade curtly.

"It will do no good to tell it to you. Will you tell her what I asked?"

"No," said Connery.

At noon, when they brought Eaton's luncheon, he repeated his request and

was again refused; but less than an hour afterward Connery came to his door again, and behind Connery, Eaton saw Harriet Santoine and Avery. Eaton jumped up, and as he saw the girl's pale face, the color left his own.

"Miss Santoine has asked to speak to you," Connery announced; and he admitted Harriet Santoine and Avery, and himself remaining outside in the aisle, closed the door upon them.

"How is your father?" Eaton asked the girl.

"He seems just the same; at least, I can't see any change, Mr. Eaton." She said something in a low tone to Avery, who nodded; then she sat down opposite Eaton, and Avery seated himself on the arm of the seat beside her.

"Can Dr. Sinclair see any difference?" Eaton asked.

"Dr. Sinclair will not commit himself except to say that so far as he can tell, the indications are favorable. He seems to think —" The girl choked; but when she went on, her blue eyes were very bright and her lips did not tremble. "Dr. Sinclair seems to think, Mr. Eaton, that Father was found just in time, and that whatever chance he has for recovery came from you. Mr. Avery, and I had passed by the berth; other people had gone by. Sometimes Father had insomnia and wouldn't get to sleep till late in the morning; so I—and Mr. Avery too—would have left him undisturbed until noon. Dr. Sinclair says that if he had been left as long as that, he would have had no chance at all for life."

"He has a chance, then, now?"

"Yes; but we don't know how much. The change Dr. Sinclair is expecting may be either for better or worse. I—I wanted you to know, Mr. Eaton, that I recognize—that the chance Father may have come through you, and that I am trying to think of you as the one who gave him the chance."

The warm blood flooded Eaton's face, and he bowed his head. She, then, was not wholly hostile to him; she had not been completely convinced by Avery.

"What was it you wanted to tell Miss Santoine?" Avery challenged.

"What did Miss Santoine want to tell me?"

"What she has just told you."

Eaton thought for a moment. The realization that had come to him just now that something had kept the girl from condemning him as Avery and Connery had condemned him, and that somehow, for some reason, she must have been fighting within herself to-day and last night against the proof of his guilt, flushed him with gratitude and changed the attitude he had thought it was going to be necessary for him to take in this talk with her. As he looked up, her eyes met his; then she looked quickly away. Avery moved impatiently and repeated his question:

"What was it you wanted to say?"

"Are they looking for anyone, Miss Santoine—anyone besides me in connection with the attack upon your father?"

She glanced at Avery and did not answer. Avery's eyes narrowed. "We are quite satisfied with what we have been doing," he answered.

"Then they are not looking, Miss Santoine!"

Her lips pressed together, and again it was Avery who answered. "We have not said so."

"I must assume it, then," Eaton said to the girl without regarding Avery. "I have been watching as well as I could since they shut me up here, and I have listened, but I haven't found any evidence that anything more is being done. So I'm obliged to assume that nothing is being done. The few people who know about the attack on your father are so convinced and satisfied that I am the one who did it that they aren't looking any further. Among the people moving about on the train, the—the man who made the attack is being allowed to move about; he could even leave the train, if he could do so without being seen and was willing to take his chance in the snow; and when the train goes on, he certainly will leave it!"

Harriet Santoine turned questioningly to Avery again.

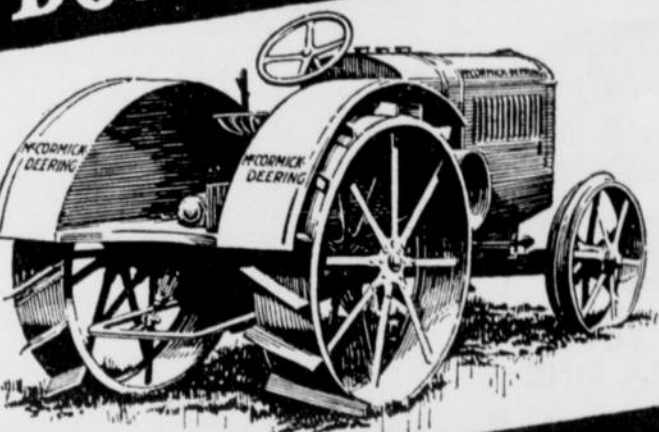
"I am not asking anything of you,

Farm with Power

What kind of power will you depend on this year? Will you rest content with plodding horse-flesh, or will you enter a new era of progressive farming with a new McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR at the head of your program?

Cut the Cost of Production

Think of your plowing, your tillage work, your haymaking, your grain harvesting and threshing, your corn harvesting, and the hundred and one belt jobs that must be done one way or another during the coming years. Consider what it will mean to you to put these operations out of the way quicker, more profitably, and more pleasantly with a McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR.



And don't forget there is a complete line of McCormick-Deering farm-operating equipment at your command—tools built to work especially well with McCormick-Deering Tractors.

We shall be pleased to forward a tractor catalog to you, on request, in which all mechanical details are explained fully and illustrated simply. Or, if you prefer, call on your local McCormick-Deering dealer.

Rely on the McCormick-Deering 15-30

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA
HAMILTON CANADA

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

FOR VACATION TRAVEL

ON SALE DAILY
MAY 15 TO SEPT. 30



Pacific Coast

VANCOUVER
VICTORIA AND
OTHER POINTS
FROM WINNIPEG
RETURN

\$72

THIS WAY YOU SEE BANFF,
LAKE LOUISE AND
EMERALD LAKE, EN ROUTE

Eastern Canada

A CHOICE OF ROUTES VIA ALL RAIL OR
LAKE AND RAIL

Canadian Pacific Steamships

FROM FORT WILLIAM OR PORT
ARTHUR, WEDNESDAY AND
SATURDAY TO PORT McNICOLL, AND
THURSDAY TO OWEN SOUND

CORRESPONDING FARES FROM OTHER POINTS

THREE TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY

Including the Trans-Canada Limited

THE DE LUXE ALL-SLEEPING CAR TRAIN (First Train May 19)

**"Now I always
carry one of
these new
15c packages of
T&B
in my pocket"**

The handy FLAT package fits the pocket—and the Tobacco is protected by FOUR wrappings—heavy paper—tin foil—red wrapper label—and sealed paraffine covering.

This means that T & B is always in prime condition.

This means that T & B is always the best kind of a smoke—fragrant, mellow, genuine southern grown Virginia—there is nothing better.

Smoke

T&B

THE TOBACCO MADE IN THREE FORMS
PLUG ~ CUT COARSE ~ CUT EXTRA FINE



THE FARMERS' PERFECT HANDSAW
With Unbreakable Handle That Cannot Break Loose



Fully Patented Throughout the World

This Handsaw has an unbreakable handle. The blade extends through slit the entire length of handle and projects at horns. A steel rod is inserted into the grip of the handle and attached to blade at each end. No more broken handles if you purchase

THE "PERFECT" HANDSAW No. 160

If your local dealer cannot show this saw to you, write for illustrated leaflet and give his name and address to the manufacturers, SHURLY-DIETRICH CO. LTD., makers of the famous MAPLE LEAF SAWS for over 50 years at GALT, CANADA.



CONCRETE for Small Jobs

Such as foundations, culverts, barn walls, silos, etc., can now be machine mixed at a saving of 75 per cent. in labor and 20 per cent. in cement, over that of hand-mixed concrete.

Thousands of Farmers own a Concrete Mixer, a real necessity on every farm where buildings are being erected or repaired.

THE LONDON IDEAL CONCRETE MIXER No. 3 is made to operate by hand-power with one man, or with Gasoline Engine. It pays for itself in ten days' use. Prices on request. Send for Catalog No. 32.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LTD., DEPT. X, LONDON, ONT.
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery

you see," Eaton urged. "I'm not asking you to let me go or to give me any—any increase of liberty which might make it possible for me to escape. I—I'm only warning you that Mr. Avery and the conductor are making a mistake; and you don't have to have any faith in me or any belief that I'm telling the truth when I say that I didn't do it! I'm only warning you, Miss Santoine, that you mustn't let them stop looking! Why, if I had done it, I might very likely have had an accomplice whom they are going to let escape. It's only common sense, you see."

"That is what you wanted to say?" Avery asked.

"That is it," Eaton answered.

"We can go, then, Harriet."

But she made no move to go. Her eyes rested upon Eaton steadily; and while he had been appealing to her, a flush had come to her cheeks and faded away and come again and again with her impulses as he spoke.

"If you didn't do it, why don't you help us?" she cried.

"Help you?"

"Yes: tell us who you are and what you are doing? Why did you take the train because Father was on it, if you didn't mean any harm to him? Why don't you tell us where you are going or where you have been or what you have been doing? What did your appointment with Mr. Warden mean? And why, after he was killed, did you disappear until you followed father on this train? Why can't you give the name of anybody you know or tell us of anyone who knows about you?"

Eaton sank back against the seat away from her, and his eyes shifted to Avery standing ready to go, and then fell.

"I might ask you in return," Eaton said, "why you thought it worth while, Miss Santoine, to ask so much about myself when you first met me and before any of this had happened? You were not so much interested then in me personally as that; and it was not because you could have suspected I had been Mr. Warden's friend; for when the conductor charged that, it was a complete surprise to you."

"No; I did not suspect that."

"Then why were you curious about me?"

Before Avery could speak or even make a gesture, Harriet seemed to come to a decision. "My father asked me to," she said.

"Your father? Asked you to do what?"

"To find out about you."

"Why?"

As she hesitated, Avery put his hand upon her shoulder as though warning her to be still; but she went on, after only an instant.

"I promised Mr. Avery and the conductor," she said, "that if I saw you I would listen to what you had to say but would not answer questions without their consent; but I seem already to have broken that promise. I have been wondering, since we have found out what we have about you, whether father could possibly have suspected that you were Mr. Warden's friend; but I am quite sure that was not the original reason for his enquiring about you. My father thought he recognized your voice, Mr. Eaton, when you were speaking to the conductor about your tickets. He thought he ought to know who you were. He knew that some time and somewhere he had been near you before, and had heard you speak; but he could not tell where or when. And neither Mr. Avery nor I could tell him who you were; so he asked us to find out. I do not know whether, after we had described you to father, he may have connected you with Mr. Warden or not; but that could not have been in his mind at first."

Eaton had paled; Avery had seemed about to interrupt her, but watching Eaton, he suddenly had desisted.

"You and Mr. Avery?" Eaton repeated. "He sent you to find out about me?"

"Sent me—in this case—more than Mr. Avery; because he thought it would be easier for me to do it." Harriet had reddened under Eaton's gaze. "You understand, Mr. Eaton, it was—was entirely impersonal with me. My

**GET FEELING
WELL AGAIN**

From Mother Nature's storehouse we have gathered the roots, barks and herbs which are compounded, under the famous Tanlac formula, to make Tanlac. This great tonic and builder has brought health and strength to millions.

If your body is weak and undernourished, if you can't sleep or eat, have stomach trouble or burning rheumatism, just you see how quickly Tanlac can help you back to health and strength.

Most people notice a big change for the better after the very first bottle. They have better appetites and more pep. The sparkle comes back to their dull eyes and color to their faded cheeks.

Don't delay taking Tanlac another precious day. Stop at your druggist's now and get a bottle of this, the greatest of all tonics.

Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills
For Constipation

TANLAC
FOR YOUR HEALTH

**Hail Insurance
Agents Wanted**

At points not represented, for two large Insurance Companies, both

**INDEPENDENT
ADJUSTMENTS**

General Agents

BOX 242 - MOOSE JAW, SASK.

When Remitting Send a
**DOMINION EXPRESS
MONEY ORDER**
For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and
DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES

LUMBER
Direct from Mill to you

SEND FOR LATEST PRICE LIST
quoting Special Prices on Mill Graded Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Millwork, etc. Grade of every piece guaranteed. No middlemen's profits. You save big money by buying direct and get better lumber.

ORDER NOW—PRICES ARE ADVANCING
We give prompt shipment—Special attention to Club Orders—Send your plans or Bill of Material for Delivered Estimate.

PLAN FOLDER—FREE ON REQUEST
showing houses and barns designed especially for the northwest.

Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd.
BEKINS BLDG., VANCOUVER, B.C.
Capital: \$100,000. Bankers: Royal Bank.
Eleven Years in Business

**End Catarrh Germs
in Three Minutes**

Chronic catarrh, no matter how bad, and cases of bronchial asthma now yield instantly to the amazing discovery of a French scientist. This drugless method called Lavex, eliminates the germs in three minutes, yet is positively harmless to the most delicate issues. Your head and lungs are cleared like magic. Sufferers are relieved in a single night.

To prove it and to introduce Lavex to 10,000 sufferers in one month, I offer to send a treatment free and postpaid, to any one who will write for it. No obligation. No cost. If it banishes your Catarrh you can repay the favor by telling your friends—if not, the loss is mine. No matter what you have tried, just send me your name and address for this generous free treatment and prove that you can be rid of catarrh.

W. R. SMITH, 3424 Lavex Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

father, being blind, is obliged to use the eyes of others—mine, for one; he has trained me to see for him ever since we used to take walks together when I was a little girl, and he has made me learn to tell him what I see in detail, in the way that he would see it himself; and for helping him to see other things on which I might be unable to report so definitely and clearly, he has Mr. Avery. He calls us his eyes, sometimes; and it was only—only because I had been commissioned to find out about you that I was obliged to show so much curiosity."

"I understand," said Eaton quietly. "Your report to your father, I suppose, convinced him that he had been mistaken in thinking he knew my voice."

"No—not that. He knew that he had heard it; for sounds have so much meaning to him that he never neglects or forgets them, and he carries in his mind the voices of hundreds of different people and almost never makes a mistake among them. It did make him surer that you were not anyone with whose voice he ought to have been familiar, but only someone whom he had heard say something—a few words or sentences, maybe—under conditions which impressed your voice upon his mind. And he told Mr. Avery so, and that has only made Mr. Avery and the conductor more certain that you must be the one. And since you will not tell—"

"To tell would only further confirm them—"

"What do you mean?"

"I mean they would be more certain it was I who—" Eaton, as he blundered with the words and checked himself, looked up apprehensively at Avery; but Avery, if he had thought that it was worth while to let this conversation go on in the expectation that Eaton might let slip something which could be used against himself, now had lost that expectation.

"Come, Harry," he said.

Harriet arose, and Eaton got up as she did and stood as she went toward the door.

"You said Mr. Avery and the conductor believe—" he began impulsively, in answer to the something within him which was urging him to know, to make certain, how far Harriet Santoine believed him to have been concerned in the attack upon her father. And suddenly he found that he did not need to ask. He knew; and with this sudden realization he all at once understood why she had not been convinced in spite of the conviction of the others—why, as, flushing and paling, she had just now talked with him, her manner had been a continual denial of the suspicion against him.

To Avery and to Connery the attack upon Santoine was made a vital and important thing by the prominence of Santoine and their own responsibility toward him, but after all there was nothing surprising in there having been an attack. Even to Harriet Santoine it could not be a matter of surprise; she knew—she must know—that the father whom she loved and thought of as the best of men, could not have accomplished all he had done without making enemies; but she could conceive of an attack upon him being made only by someone roused to insane and unreasoning hate against him or by some agent wicked and vile enough to kill for profit. She could not conceive of its having been done by a man whom, little as she had known him, she had liked, with whom she had chatted and laughed upon terms of equality. The accusation of the second telegram had overwhelmed her for a time, and had driven her from the defence of him which she had made after he had admitted his connection with Gabriel Warden; but now, Eaton felt, the impulse in his favor had returned. She must have talked over with her father many times the matter of the man whom Warden had determined to befriend; and plainly she had become so satisfied that he deserved consideration rather than suspicion that Connery's identification of Eaton now was to his advantage. Harriet Santoine could not yet answer the accusation of the second telegram against him, but—in reason or out of reason—her feelings refused acceptance of it.

*When You Have Seen a Home
that has been made Comfort-
able and Beautiful with*

EMPIRE WALL BOARD

you will want to have it reproduced in your own home. It adds greatly to the value of your property.

You can do it yourself with saw, hammer and nails.

WRITE US FOR FREE SAMPLE
AND BOOKLET M6

**Manitoba Gypsum
Co. Limited**
Winnipeg



EMPIRE

FIRE WALL BOARD TURNED PROOF EDGE PLASTER CAST IN SHEETS

It was her feelings that were controlling her now, as suddenly she faced him, flushed and with eyes suffused, waiting for the end of the sentence he could not finish. And as his gaze met hers, he realized that life—the life that held Harriet Santoine, however indefinite the interest might be that she had taken in him—was dearer to him than he had thought.

Avery had reached the door, holding it open for her to go out. Suddenly Eaton tore the handle from Avery's grasp, slammed the door shut upon him and braced his foot against it. He would be able to hold it thus for several moments before they could force it open.

"Miss Santoine," he pleaded, his voice hoarse with his emotion, "for God's sake, make them think what they are doing before they make a public accusation against me—before they charge me with this to others not on this train! I can't answer what you asked; I can't tell you now about myself; there is a reason—a fair and honest reason, and one which means life or death to me. It will not be merely accusation they make against me—it will be my sentence! I shall be sentenced before I am tried—condemned without a chance to defend myself! That is the reason I could not come forward after the murder of Mr. Warden. I could not have helped him—or aided in the pursuit of his enemies—if I had appeared; I merely would have been destroyed myself! The only thing I could hope to accomplish has been in following my present course—which I swear to you, has had no connection with the attack upon your father. What Mr. Avery and Connery are planning to do to me, they cannot undo. They will merely complete the outrage and injustice already done me—of which Mr. Warden spoke to his wife—and they will not help your father. For God's sake, keep them from going further!"

Her color deepened, and for an instant, he thought he saw full belief in him growing in her eyes; but if she could not accept the charge against



For every meal—
delicious nourishing
creamy
soda crackers

McCORMICK'S

JERSEY CREAM SODAS

BIG BEN

CHEWING TOBACCO

The Airtight Tins insure BIG BEN being in the same perfect condition, when you buy it, as when the tobacco left the factory.

15¢ per plug

You always have a nice fresh plug on hand—and the empty tins are useful, too.

ALWAYS FRESH

"Buy it by the tin"

MANUFACTURED BY
IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

When writing to Advertisers please mention *The Guide*



A cheerful floor—for work or play

What could be brighter, cheerier, cosier than a Dominion Linoleum Rug? It transforms the floor wherever it is laid; makes a new room of the kitchen, bedroom, living room or dining room. There are beautiful patterns suitable for each.

DOMINION LINOLEUM RUGS

are moderate in price. They wear for years and cannot tear. And how easy they are to clean. A few mop or brush strokes leave them spotless. Waterproof and seamless, they lie flat without fastening of any kind, affording a perfect floor for work or play.

Dominion Linoleum by the Yard

This fine floor covering has all the practical advantages of Dominion Linoleum Rugs and is made in equally attractive colors and patterns. Comes in widths sufficient to cover any ordinary room from wall to wall, without seam or crack.

At House Furnishing and General Stores

Always turn over the edge and look for the burlap back. It's your guarantee of long and satisfactory service.



him, neither could she conscientiously deny it, and the hands she had been pressing together suddenly dropped.

"I—I'm afraid nothing I could say would have much effect on them, knowing as little about—about you as I do!"

They dashed the door open then—silenced and overwhelmed him; and they took her from the room and left him alone again. But there was something left with him which they could not take away; for in the moment he had stood alone with her and passionately pleading, something had passed between them—he could give no name to it, but he knew that Harriet Santoine never could think of him again without a stirring of her pulses which drew her toward him. And through the rest of the lonely day and through the sleepless night, he treasured this and thought of it again and again.

The following morning the relieving snowplows arrived from the east, and Eaton felt it was the beginning of the end for him. He watched from his window men struggling in the snow about the forward end of the train; then the train moved forward past the shovelled and trampled snow where rock and pieces of the snowplow were piled beside the track—stopped, waited; finally it went on again and began to take up its steady progress.

The attack upon Santoine having taken place in Montana, Eaton thought that he would be turned over to the police somewhere within that state, and he expected it would be done at the first stop; but when the train slowed at Simons, he saw the town was nothing more than a little hamlet beside a side-track. They surely could not deliver him to the village authorities here. The observation car and the Santoine car were uncoupled here and the train made up again with the Santoine car

as the last car of the train and the observation car ahead of it. This, evidently, was to stop the passing of passengers through the Santoine car. Did it mean that the change in Santoine's condition which Dr. Sinclair had been expecting had taken place and was for the worse? Eaton would have liked to ask about this of Connery, whom he saw standing outside his window and keeping watch upon him during the switching of the cars; but he knew that the conductor would not answer him.

He rang, instead, for the porter and asked him for railway folder, and when this had been brought, he opened it to the map of the railroad and checked off the names of the towns they would pass through. Nearly all the names set in the bold-face letters which denoted the cities and larger towns ahead of them were, he found, toward the eastern end of the state; the nearest—and the one, therefore, at which he thought he would be given up—was several hours away. At long intervals the train passed villages all but buried in the snow; the inhabitants of these, gathered at the stations, stared in on him as they looked in on any other passenger; and at each of these stops Connery stood outside his window guarding against possibility of his escape. Each time, too, that the train slowed, the porter unlocked the door of the compartment, opened it and stood waiting until the train had regained its speed; plainly they were taking no chances of his dropping from the window.

Early in the afternoon, as they approached the town whose name in bold-face had made him sure that it was the one where he would be given to the police, Eaton rang for the porter again.

"Will you get me paper and envelope?" he asked.

The negro summoned the conductor. "You want to write?" Connery asked.

"Yes."

"You understand that anything you write must be given to me unsealed."

"That's satisfactory to me. I don't believe that, even though it is unsealed, you'll take it upon yourself to read it."

The conductor looked puzzled, but sent the porter for some of the stationery the railroad furnished for passengers. The negro brought paper, and pen and ink, and set up the little table in front of Eaton; and when they had left him and had locked the door, Eaton wrote:

Miss Santoine:

The questions—all of them—that you and others have asked me you are going to find answered very soon—within a very few hours, it may be, certainly within a few days—though they are not going to be answered by me. When they are answered, you are going to think of me the most despicable kind of man; you are not going to doubt, then—for the answers will not let you doubt—that I was the one who hurt your father. You, and every one else, are going to feel—not only because of that, but because of what you will learn about me—that nothing that may happen to me will be more than I justly deserve.

I don't seem to care very much what people other than you may think; as the time grows nearer, I feel that I care less and less about that; but I do care very much—and more and more—that you are going to think of me in this way. It is very hard for me to know that you are going to regret that you ever let me talk with you in the friendly way you did, or that you let me walk beside you on the station platform at Spokane, and that you are going to shrink with horror when you recollect that you let me touch you and put my hand upon your arm. I feel that you do not yet believe that it was I who attacked your father; and I ask you—even in face of the proof which you are so soon to receive—not to believe it. I took this train—

He stopped writing, recollecting that the letter was to be given to Connery unsealed and that Connery might read it; he scratched out the sentence he had begun; then he thought a moment and went on:

I ask you not to believe that. More than that, I ask you—when you have learned who I am—still to believe in me. I don't ask you to defend me against others; you could not do that, for you will see no one who will not hate and despise me. But I beg of you, in all honesty and faith, not to let yourself feel as they do toward me. I want you to believe—

He stopped again, but not because he felt that Harriet Santoine would not believe what he was asking her to believe; instead, it was because he knew she would. Mechanically he opened his travelling-bag and got out a cigar, bit off the end and forgetting in his absorption to light it, puffed and sucked at it. The future was sure ahead of him; he foresaw it plainly, in detail even, for what was happening to him was only the fulfillment of a threat which had been over him ever since he landed at Seattle. He was going out of life—not only Harriet Santoine's life, but all life, and the letter he was writing would make Harriet Santoine believe his death to have been an act of injustice, of cruelty. She could not help but feel that she herself had been in a way instrumental in his death, since it was the accusation of violence against her father which was going to show who he was and so condemn him. Dared he, dying, leave a sting like that in the girl's life?

He continued to puff at the unlighted cigar; then, mechanically, he struck a match to light it. As the match flared up, he touched it to the sheet on which he had been writing, held the paper until the written part was all consumed, and dropped it on the floor of the car, smiling down at it wryly and grimly. He would go out of Harriet Santoine's life as he had come into it—no, not that, for he had come into it as one who excited in her a rather pleasing doubt and curiosity, but he would go out of it as a man whom she must hate and condemn; to recall him would be only painful to her, so that she would try to kill within her all memory of him.

As he glanced to the window, he saw that they were passing through the outskirts of some place larger than any they had stopped at before; and realizing that this must be the place he had picked out on the map as the one where they would give him to the police, he closed his travelling-bag and made ready to go with them. The train drew into the station and stopped; the porter, as it slowed, had unlocked and opened the door of his compartment, and he saw Connery outside upon the platform; but this was no different from their procedure at every stop. Several people got on the train here; others got off; so Connery, obviously, was not preventing those who had been on the train when Santoine was struck, from leaving it now. Eaton, as he saw Connery make the signal for the train to go ahead, sank back suddenly, conscious of the suspense he had been under.

He got out the railroad folder and looked ahead to the next town where he might be given up to the authorities; but when they rolled into this in the late afternoon the proceedings were no different. Eaton could not understand. He saw by studying the time-table that some time in the night they would pass the Montana state line into North Dakota. Didn't they intend to deliver him to the State authorities in Montana?

When the waiter brought his supper, Connery came with him.

"You wrote something today?" the conductor asked.

"I destroyed it."

Connery looked keenly around the compartment. "You brought me two envelopes; there they are. You brought three sheets of paper; here are two, and there's what's left of the other on the floor."

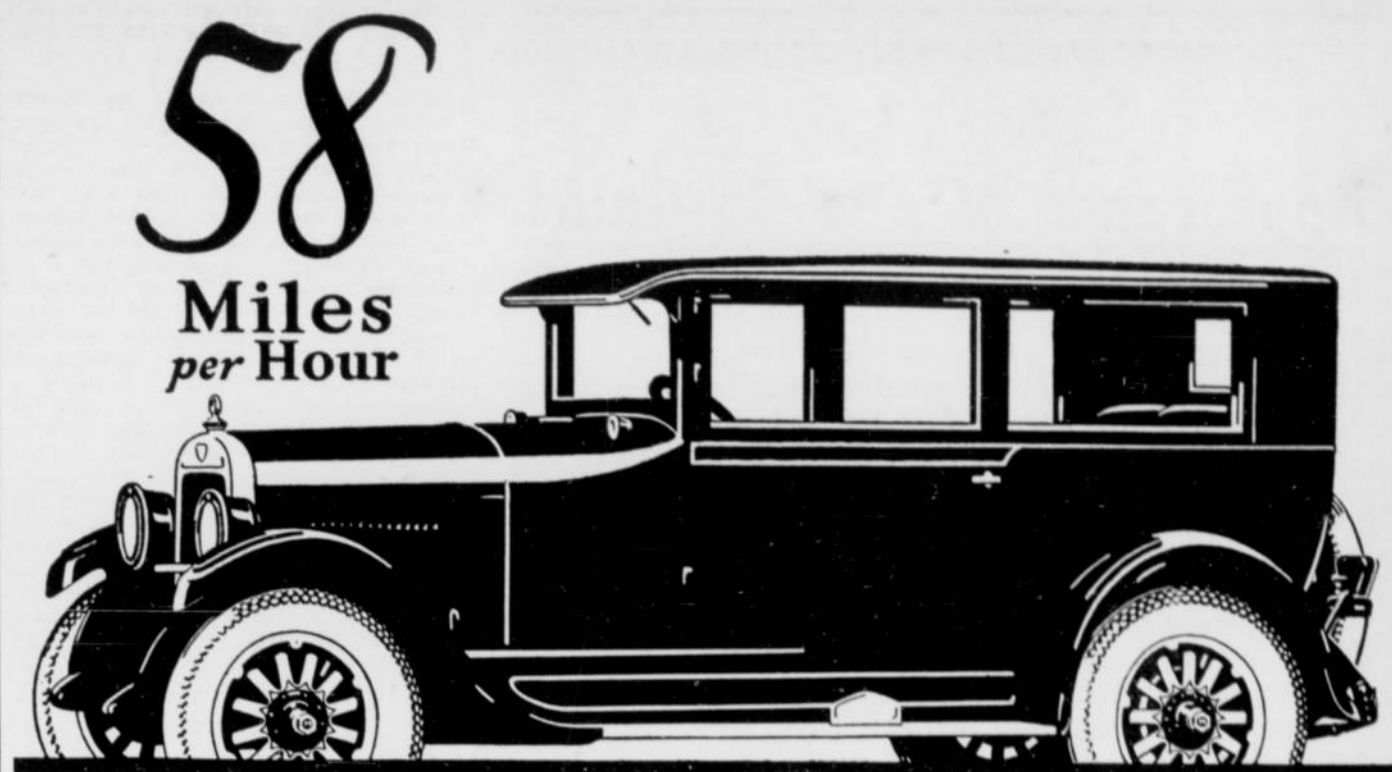
Connery seemed satisfied.

"Why haven't you jailed me?" Eaton asked.

"We're waiting to see how things go with Mr. Santoine."

"Has he been conscious?"

Connery did not answer; and through the conductor's silence Eaton sensed



58

Miles
per Hour

5^{to} 25
Miles
in 8 Seconds

30
Miles
to the Gallon



Ever since the new good Maxwell startled the country with performance heretofore associated only with far costlier automobiles, Canada's favor has been sweeping the Maxwell Club Sedan onward to an ever-growing preference.

In every section, the new good Maxwell is rapidly deepening and strengthening its place in public regard. This process continues as tens of thousands of car buyers realize more and more fully the strength, ruggedness and long-life of the new good Maxwell, and the luxurious comfort, beauty and utility of the Club Sedan.

The new good Maxwell Club Sedan, finished either in handsome cloth or genuine Spanish leather upholstery, with doors of extraordinary width and generous roominess for five adults, is the most distinctive car of its type on the market.

Such a combination of abilities and value is being produced only by the splendid Maxwell engineering and manufacturing organization working in the great Maxwell plants.

You will find every Maxwell dealer eager to prove the truth of these assertions. Be sure to see, and to ride in the Club Sedan.

Balloon tires, natural wood wheels, stop-light, transmission lock, Duco finish standard on all Maxwell models. Shrouded visor integral with roof; heater, standard on all closed models.

Touring Car, Roadster, Club Coupe, Club Sedan, Standard Four-Door Sedan—
attractively priced from \$1225 to \$1535. All prices f.o.b. Windsor, taxes extra.

There are Maxwell dealers and superior Maxwell service everywhere.
All dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time-payments. Ask about Maxwell's attractive plan.

MAXWELL-CHRYSLER MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Walter P. Chrysler, Chairman of the Board

The New Good
MAXWELL

suddenly what the true condition of affairs must be. To give him up to the police would make public the attack upon Santoine; and until Santoine either died or recovered far enough to be consulted by them, neither Avery nor Connery—nor Connery's superiors, apparently—dared to take the responsibility of doing this. So Eaton would be carried along to whatever point they might reach when Santoine died or became fully conscious. Where would that be? Clear to Chicago?

It made no material difference to him, Eaton realized, whether the police took him in Montana or Chicago, since in either case recognition of him would be certain in the end; but in Chicago this recognition must be immediate, complete, and utterly convincing.

The next day the weather had moderated, or—here in North Dakota—it had been less severe; the snow was not deep except in the hollows, and on the black, windswept farmlands sprouts of winter wheat were faintly showing. The train was travelling steadily and faster than its regular schedule; it evidently was running as a special, some other train taking the ordinary traffic; it halted now only at the

largest cities. In the morning it crossed into Minnesota; and in the late afternoon, slowing, it rolled into some large city which Eaton knew must be Minneapolis or St. Paul. All day he had listened for sounds in the Santoine car, but had heard nothing; the routine which had been established to take care of him had gone on through the day, and he had seen no one but Connery and the negro, and his questions to them had been unanswered.

The car here was uncoupled from the train and picked up by a switch engine: as dusk fell, Eaton, peering out of his window, could see that they had been left lying in the railroad yards; and about midnight, awakening in his berth, he realized that the car was still motionless. He could account for this stoppage in their progress only by some change in the condition of Santoine. Was Santoine sinking, so that they no longer dared to travel? Was he, perhaps—dead?

No sounds came to him from the car to confirm Eaton in any conclusion: there was nothing to be learned from anyone outside the car. A solitary man, burly and alert, paced quietly back and forth below Eaton's window.

He was a guard stationed to prevent any escape while the car was motionless in the yard.

Eaton lay for a long time, listening for other sounds and wondering what was occurring—or had occurred—at the other end of his car. Toward morning he fell asleep.

(To be continued next week.)

\$3 Brings Any Size
American
Separator

On New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full year to pay. 30 DAYS TRIAL

If it is not the closest skimmer easiest to turn and clean and best Guaranteed Separator for the least money, return at our expense and every cent received promptly refunded. Allowance made on old separators of any make.

Write now for free catalog

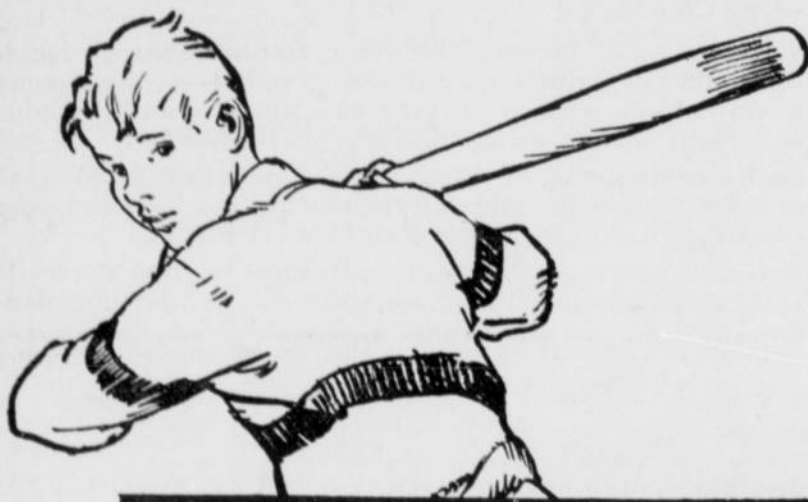
Shipment made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. John's, N.S.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 113-D Bridgeburg, Ont.

Appearance of Tea No Guide

The only way to test tea is to taste it. Many people have the idea that a finely rolled and tippy tea is superior in flavour to a large rough leaf. In reality this is not of necessity the case. The altitude at which the tea plant grows determines the amount of essential oil and alkaloid theine in the leaf. The essential oil gives tea its flavour; the theine contributes the stimulating value. The only way to insure always receiving a uniform quality is to insist upon a skilfully blended and scientifically sealed tea like "SALADA" whose reliability, goodness and delicious flavour have become a household word.

"SALADA"



The Big Hit of breakfast is the flavor of Kellogg's Corn Flakes. Each spoonful scores a flavor home-run.

Delicious! Delightful! Kellogg's starts the day right. Tons and tons of orchard products and more than two million quarts of milk or cream are consumed every day on those wonderful Kellogg breakfasts—they make such a marvelous dish with milk or cream and your favorite fruit.

Make a Big Hit with your family. Serve Kellogg's tomorrow. Just fill the bowls with crunchy, richly toasted flakes. Sold at all grocers. Served in all restaurants.

Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES

Open-fresh ALWAYS
Kellogg's exclusive inner-sealed waistite wrapper keeps Kellogg's Corn Flakes toasty-crisp.



Make this comparison!
Taste that wonderful flavor found only in Kellogg's Corn Flakes. Compare it with any ready-to-eat cereal. You'll know why millions demand Kellogg's.

The Alberta Legislature

Continued from Page 7

tax of three mills on the assessment value of all rural lands in the province, this being expected to yield about \$1,800,000 annually, from which would be apportioned \$500 annually per teacher to each school district outside the towns and cities. This plan is proposed to help the weaker districts on the outskirts of settlement which are now unable to support schools more than three or four months in the year. One bill outlines a scheme to establish health districts within municipalities, to provide for hospital and medical services for indigent sick non-taxpayers, special taxation for this purpose to be levied by a board, and wage-earners to be taxed up to \$1.00 a month for the purpose. Among other measures stood over were: proposed new mineral taxation act, to replace the one disallowed in 1924 by the Dominion; new mechanics lien act; new municipal districts act, and a new act to establish community rights as between man and wife.

Deficit \$620,841

The government went behind on 1924 operations, the financial statement showing a deficit of \$620,841.42, with another loss in the telephone department of \$123,750. Total revenue on income account last year was \$10,506,627, while expenditure was \$11,127,468. The total net bonded debt of the province at the end of 1924 was \$76,911,944.73. The estimates of the government for 1925 forecast a deficit of \$368,638.51, expected general revenue being \$11,221,109, and anticipated expenditure \$11,589,741.51. The expected profit from liquor sales this year is \$1,600,000. While nearly all channels of revenue are estimated to yield more heavily than in 1924, no new methods of taxation were imposed in the government's budget. Although a further loss on telephone operation was forecast to the extent of \$140,300, no decision was arrived at to advance rural rates as was recommended by the Chicago expert, W. G. Gray, who examined Alberta's system in 1920.

The only railway construction to be carried on by the government this year will be an extension of 20 miles on the Lacombe and Northwestern line, which will bring the end of steel to within 60 miles of Edmonton.

Assistance for Pools

The Alberta Wheat Pool was revoked \$1,000,000 guarantee for elevator acquisition advanced in 1924, the terms being broadened, however, to enable the pool directors to use a portion of the loan in securing terminal grain facilities at Vancouver, if deemed advisable. The three other co-operative marketing agencies now being formed, livestock, dairy and egg and poultry pools, were each advanced \$5,000 to assist in organization work. The estimates also provided for assisting settlers in the drought areas to remove to other parts of the province, but the government flatly refused, under considerable pressure, to again open the door and advance seed grain to farmers in the dry belt.

With scores of unemployed men invading the capital and clamoring at the government for work and relief, the question of immigration was discussed at length by the House, endorsement being given a resolution from Premier Greenfield that the province should be consulted before any new federal immigration policy is inaugurated, and that a selective type of settlers only be brought into the West. The premier outlined a plan for a national immigration board which would be empowered to purchase and sell lands on long-term repayments, the province locating the lands near existing public services and to look after the interests of the settlers until established. All the way through the Alberta House was in no way reticent in passing along suggestions to Ottawa, amongst other things urging the establishment of a farm loan scheme; equalization of western freight rates; the reform of the Senate, and a revaluation of soldier settlement lands.

Abolition of Government House

The term "be it resolved" worked like a trojan day in and day out, but its most sensational accomplishment was in ordering the government to oust the lieutenant-governor from his official residence at the end of 1925, and either sell or put to some other use the magnificent house and grounds established in Edmonton in 1910 for the King's representative in the province. The resolution to abolish "Government House" was carried by a non-partisan vote of 29 to 16, even the cabinet being divided on the proposal which came from W. M. Davidson, independent member for Calgary. Mr. Davidson made it clear that no attempt was being made to interfere with the position of lieutenant-governor, he only desired to do away with a provincial "Buckingham Palace."

Liberal forces attempted to "resolve" a reduction in the number of members in the legislature from 60 to not more than 45, and to cut sessional indemnities from \$2,000 to not more than \$1,500, but were voted down on both counts, the House majority deciding to have a special committee investigate the question of a redistribution of electoral districts, and also the matter of indemnities, and report at the next session. Accordingly the government named a committee of nine members to work on this proposition during the recess. Independent members sought to have a special committee named to probe the whole structure of governmental administration and expenditure, with another committee to examine the annual budget before presented to the House, but the government spurned the suggestions in a few potent and well-chosen words.

The Utilities Board

Dr. J. S. Stewart, lone Conservative in the House, lost a sensational fight to curb the power of the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners to intervene and change agreements between municipalities and corporations, especially asking that the legislature restore the 35c gas rate in Lethbridge and other southern Alberta towns, which had been raised to 48 cents by the Utilities Board in 1924. Calgary members staged a persistent campaign to have the government state whether or not it was prepared to develop the \$15,000,000 hydro-electric project on the Spray River in the mountains west of Calgary, but Premier Greenfield would go no further than to promise to confer with municipalities concerned to see if joint development were possible. Attorney-General Brownlee, after a battle, got endorsement from the House for a new "bonus bill," which lifts the restrictions against municipal bonuses imposed in 1915, and enables urban councils and ratepayers to grant low rates of assessments on improvements by new industrial concerns and to give water, light and power services at cost on 20-year agreements.

A Solid Government

The five-year term of the U.F.A. administration under Premier Herbert Greenfield, will expire in 1926. One question which stood out during the recent session like an electric sign at night was whether or not a provincial election will be held this year. Farmer members turned thumbs down on the suggestion of a 1925 appeal to the country, at the beginning of the session, and are apparently of the same opinion still. In any event an election will have to be held before July, 1926.

Those who may have expected to see the strong government following of 40 members, in an assembly of 60, show signs of disaffection and disintegration in this, their fifth session, were signally disappointed. The government was given loyal support in almost every particular from the back benches. Opposition shell-fire only drew the administrative forces more compactly together. Stories of clashes between factions in the cabinet were undoubtedly greatly exaggerated. No one exhibited signs of perturbation over any possible tide of dissatisfaction sweeping in from the country districts. By and large the government looked solid all through the session, more solid than ever it seemed to the galleries.

The Countrywoman

A Word from Australia

THE matters in which farm women find themselves interested vary only slightly in the agricultural sections of the grain-growing and stock-raising countries of the world. This fact was brought to mind again this week when Miss Mabel E. Finch, secretary of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, showed us some newspaper clippings and a letter from Frances A. Wells, editor of the Woman's Page of The Primary Producer, published in Perth, West Australia.

Miss Wells' letter told about a short summer course in Rural Household Science, which was arranged and carried out by the Department of Agriculture and the University of West Australia. An interesting section of it reads: "We are just having our summer school in the city for farm women who can only leave their homes after the harvest is gathered in, which is in February. I am enclosing you a syllabus of the lectures delivered to them. The course is all very instructive, and the women found it a rest and a change both of scene and thought."

In looking over the program we found such topics as the following listed: The Home Garden, Fruit Preserving and Jam Making, Bread and Cake Making, Ailments of Children, The Garden Orchard, Dietetics, Simple Injuries, Indications of Illness, The Healthy Home, Poultry Raising, Why We Want a Garden, Testing and Separating Milk, and The Regulation of Temperature. Two lecture periods a day were arranged and some part of every afternoon was given over to excursions and demonstrations.

One might quite easily think on reading over that list that one was reading something referring to a course of subjects prepared for the farm women in any one of the provinces of Western Canada. It might be a course of study suggested for the clubs of the United Farm Women, the Women's Institutes, the Homemakers or the Women Grain Growers. The farm women of Australia are evidently keenly alive to the fact that home-making on the farm is a many-sided business, and calls for training and good management as does any other business worth the naming.

In Canada, it is true, we do not plan such courses after the harvest season, for that season is a little uncertain to a great many, as much depends upon the weather and the matter of securing a machine to do the threshing. Here the most popular months for summer conventions or courses are June and July. It might be wished that more farm women could or would avail themselves of the opportunity for visiting the provincial schools of agriculture in connection with the universities, making their visit partly a holiday time and partly a study period for the problems they meet in their own homes and communities. The Homemakers and the Women's Institutes have found from experience that a summer convention held at the university works splendidly. The complete change of environment, the social contact with other women send those who attend back to their homes rested and refreshed physically and mentally.

Housework and System

Some of the people, whom we regard with profound admiration, are those who make a habit of living according to schedule. We have tried schedules when spending both our time and our money (equally precious things in this world). But somehow or other things seem to get beyond our control after awhile, and first thing we knew our perfectly good schedule came a crashing, and we did not have the courage to fit the thing together again and try to make it run. That is why we marvel so at the skill and the ease some others have in keeping theirs well oiled and working smoothly for 365 days in the year.

But speak of schedules and systems

before any group of women homemakers and you are fairly certain of starting a fair-sized argument. Which reminds us that we have a letter on that very subject this week from an Alberta reader friend, Maude Newcombe. The letter may rouse the ire of the advocates of system, but it has a point of view possibly worth consideration. So let us quote it here:

"There are numerous arguments against farm women adopting a systematic method in doing housework, as they are frequently urged to do. A timetable for housework is not only useless but detrimental to the welfare of the whole household, unless, of course, maids are kept to do the work. It has been frequently pointed out that unless we get our work done with the dispatch, that only a schedule makes possible, we shall be dismal failures.

"Being an efficient housekeeper, wife and mother at one and the same time does not depend upon having a schedule, important as that factor may be in any other business. Granting that housework is our life work, how are we paid? We do not get our pay envelope every Saturday night.

"Freedom from schedules is one of our greatest rewards, freedom to drop our work when we please takes the place of many dollars and cents. Our amusements are not scheduled to begin at seven o'clock every evening. We must seize whatever pleasures that come our way when they come, regardless of the time. There is no advantage in a farmer's wife having her housework all done at two o'clock every afternoon and having until four or five o'clock to rest if she has to miss a drive or some other pleasure in the afternoon to do so. When rest time comes she will not be tired probably, and will have nothing particularly interesting to do. Then she may spend her leisure moments bemoaning her lonely fate.

"We cannot look forward to having Saturday afternoons and Sundays entirely free to do as we please. So we have to take the opportunity to read or write when the children are taking a nap or are quietly engaged, and such moments will never stay in a given place in a schedule.

"If we could interest ourselves sufficiently in doing our work systematically to find time for a hobby we might forego these interruptions for our own amusement.

"There are always the unavoidable interruptions; the cut finger to tie up, torn clothing to repair, stray sheep to gather home or unexpected callers. With one eye on the clock and our minds busy with the minutes we lost each time it would be impossible to take these things as cheerfully as when we look at them as simply being a part of the day's work. To stop to do the little things for the children that they love so much, such as going to see the bird's nest just discovered, to put the flowers they bring in into a vase, or to hunt for a lost toy, would be out of the question if we refused to let our day's schedule be put away to do them.

"Few of us hope to be able to 'retire' some day so why not live as we go along?"

Maude Newcombe evidently had in mind while writing that letter women who make themselves slaves to their own time schedule, those who make their own and the lives of other people around them uncomfortable when it is not carried out in the way planned. In other words, they let their work run them. But there are others, known possibly as simply "good managers," who work according to a plan which may never be written down in black and white, but who are always ready for any readjustment which may be necessary. Somehow or other they get a great amount of joy out of living, and their accomplishment will stand comparison with that of any other woman.

Holiday Pleasures at Home

The summer is the busy time on the farm, so a great many of us cannot

leave our chickens, turkeys and other obligations to go on summer holiday trips like city folks. But there are a great many things we can do to get these holiday sensations and yet be home.

Take the daily swim, for instance, that always seems the greatest charm of the seaside holiday. Of course, we cannot have salt water inland but quite often we can have a swim.

One farmer who lacked a slough, wishing his daily "dip," made a hollow in a turn of the creek that runs through his place, then a load of stones was spread on the bottom and thus a clean pool about six feet square and two feet deep, made a refreshing plunge at the end of his hot day in the field.

Another farmer just took a large barrel and dug a hole in the creek and sank it to the water's level. True, he cannot have a swim in his barrel, but he can have a splendid splash, and the sensation of "water up to the neck" is very cooling and refreshing.

Hearing of all these fine bath ideas, a farmer who had neither slough nor creek became envious. But by taking thought he too got his daily bath for himself and family. On this farm there is a good well and a pump, and just near these, yet down a little hill, this farmer placed two barrels, one very large and one quite small. They had holes bored near the bottom and pegs driven in. These are filled every evening, using an odd end of hose from the pump to the barrels. The water sits all night and through the heat of the next day. By five o'clock it is a delightful temperature for a dip. The family don their bathing suits and take a splash some time in the afternoon, the children using the smaller barrel, the grown-ups the larger. Then the plugs are loosened and the barrels empty themselves into a small trench that carries the water to the garden, and the barrels are refilled, ready for the next day's fun.

No one who hasn't tried these barrel swims can believe how refreshing they are. The children take no end of delight in them and the cold water dip certainly sets one up no matter how tired one feels.

Another holiday pleasure that all can have with a little planning is the meals out-of-doors. A plain little veranda with wire screen sides and heavy curtains of duck or unbleached muslin run on clothes-line wire, to keep out the wind and rain, makes a splendid outdoor dining-room that costs little and will add much to the summer's pleasures. If a cupboard is also added, the daily dishes, and things commonly used can be stored out here, and dishes washed and put away with few steps from the same veranda table. Two benches to sit on for the meals that slip under the table when not in use, will save the carrying in and out of chairs, and a rocker for mother to use while she peels the potatoes will be found a comfort.

Many people like to sleep outdoors in summer, and I know of some who erect a tent near the house and enjoy it very much. Another idea is to pull up one of the small granaries near the house, screen a window or two opening in it, and use it for hot weather sleeping.

If anyone is sick in the family and confined to bed, a granary pulled on the north side of the house or under some trees where it will be shaded and kept cool, can be used with comfort, and be away from the noise of the family. A screen door and screened windows, of course, are necessary.

There are many other ideas that make the summer feel cooler. A pail of water thrown from the inside over the screen door and the porch beyond, just before a meal, cools the air about 10 degrees, while one is eating. In a sick room, the window-sill and screen can also be kept wet to reduce the temperature. The lids of baking powder tins filled with coal oil, if set on the window ledges, or better on the half-way up ledge, will attract and kill all flies near them.—Margaret Phillips.

COLOR IT NEW WITH

"DIAMOND DYES"

Beautiful home dyeing and tinting is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes. Just dip in cold water to tint soft, delicate shades, or boil to dye rich, permanent colors. Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings, everything new.



Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods.



The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager



The Right Way to Boil Potatoes.

Put the potatoes in an **SMP** Enameled Potato Pot. Cover with water. Add salt to taste. Boil until soft. When finished, drain off all the boiling water through the strainer spout. No danger of steam scalding the hands because the handle securely locks the cover on. If your family uses potatoes, you require one of these.

SMP
Enameled
POTATO POTS

Som-Mor GRAHAM WAFERS

You'll like their full-flavored goodness.
An old-fashioned, wholesome food.

Save money! Buy them in the large box!



Youthful Satire

Kitty, aged six, had been naughty, and her father had had to administer vigorous correction before going to business.

That an impression had been made was apparent when, on his return from business in the evening, Kitty called upstairs with frigid politeness: "Mother, your husband's home."



The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Guernsey Market

The Editor.—Referring to your editorial on the famous Guernsey market house, where the government issued the money to build the market house instead of issuing interest-bearing bonds, I may say that it is something like 100 years since the issue of those notes of which 10 years ago there were still \$200,000 in notes of the original amount \$275,000 outstanding, and we will presume that these notes are still in circulation. Had they been converted into a bank loan as were the \$75,000, the people would have paid the bankers \$600,000 in interest alone, and still owe the original amount of \$200,000 that is worked out at 3 per cent. simple interest.

But why talk in terms of simple interest. Few countries transact their business and meet their obligations that way. A country in order to keep its credit good generally pays up its interest on its national debt when it falls due, and if it requires more money it issues new bonds to secure the amount needed. That being so what we want to know is what \$200,000 will amount to in 100 years at 3 per cent. compounded

annually. I find in working out this problem that the amount totals the colossal sum of \$3,844,000. Any high school student can work out this problem for himself in a few minutes by employing logarithms. Just think of it, over 19 times the original amount. Deduct \$200,000 from the above amount and we have a balance of \$3,644,000 for interest alone.

Surely sir, you would not contend that it worked an injury to the people of Guernsey when they passed laws enabling them to print the money needed for their public works, when by so doing they saved for themselves and their descendants since the issue of those notes, over three and one

Continued on Page 23

Winners of Doo Dad Prize Story Contest

The following are the winners in the Doo Dad prize story contest announced in The Guide of April 15, 1925. A total of 475 letters were submitted, a very large number of which show considerable ability on the part of the boys and girls who wrote them.

A Doo Dad book is being mailed at once to each of the following:

Lula Sturwald, Neerlandia, Alta.
Jack Piggott, Hobbema, Alta.
Delene King, Drake, Sask.
David Smith, Hodgeville, Sask.
Einar Einarsen, Westbourne, Man.

Honorable Mention

Bill Curle, Barons, Alta.
Jack Taylor, Halkirk, Alta.
Mildred Vancil, Arrowwood, Alta.
Fred Ketcheson, Kelso, Sask.
Gene Franklin, Eston, Sask.
Bruce Slimmon, Stoughton, Sask.
Pearl Moffat, Holmfild, Man.
Jean Crowe, Gilbert Plains, Man.
Elsie Hamilton, Harlington, Man.
Ellen Playford, Dauphin, Man.

THE DOO DADS

Selfishness always tends to breed selfishness in others, and whoever gives way to it may expect that others will be selfish toward him. Nicky Nutt, of Dooville, has just had another lesson on that subject. Whether he has learned the lesson is not yet apparent. Not long ago Nicky had a whole pail of ice cream, and selfishly hid it from Tiny, his pet elephant, and refused to let him have a taste of it. Nicky didn't get to enjoy the dainty, and it made Tiny cross for a whole week. One day Nicky was standing on a bridge thinking it over. "I wish I'd shared my ice cream with Tiny," he said to himself. "He's had an awful grouch on ever since, and he won't have a thing to do with me." Nicky started off down the road, still talking aloud: "I suppose the only way to make him happy again is to go and buy him something." And that was hard for Nicky to do, for he disliked spending money on anyone but himself. Then he happened to remember that he had a banana. "I'll bet this banana will make him smile," said he. "He just loves 'em." He ran to where he stood, with a terrific scowl on his face, looking as if he would be cross all the rest of his life. "Here, Tiny, I've got a banana for you," called Nicky as soon as he saw his pet. But Tiny stood stock still, frowning awfully. "Look, Tiny," said Nicky, with a coaxing expression. "Look, I've taken the skin off for you. Now isn't that a beauty?" Nicky flung the banana skin backward over his shoulder and held up a fruit before Tiny's eyes. "Isn't it a beauty?" Without intending it or knowing it, Nicky threw the banana skin directly under the foot of Flannelfeet, the big policeman, who was just coming around the corner. Flannelfeet skidded on the banana peel and took a terrific fall but Nicky knew nothing about it. That of itself would have made the policeman angry, but more and more so to come, Nicky kept on pleading worse to come. Nicky kept on pleading with Tiny: "Here, Tiny, cheer up. You haven't cracked a smile all week. Let's be friends and—". But Tiny didn't want to be friends and accept a banana. He remembered the whole pail of ice cream which Nicky had refused to share, and he was still cross. So he dealt Nicky's hand a heavy slap, and knocked the banana—soft and squashy—right into the face of Flannelfeet, already angry because of his fall. Still Nicky knows nothing of the policeman's approach. "My gosh," exclaims Nicky still looking at Tiny, who is so angry he looks cross-eyed. "Say, what's the matter? Aren't you ever going to smile again?" The angry policeman, stick in hand, rushed at Nicky from behind. And the next thing Nicky knew, he was just able to sit up in the dirt of the street and he was seeing stars of many sizes and degrees of brightness. The policeman had knocked him flat, thinking Nicky had played one of his favorite tricks. And the result of Nicky's selfishness, and his past jokes on the policeman, did what Nicky could not do with all his coaxing and his presents of bananas—it made Tiny burst into a loud laugh.

half million dollars. Had the people been wise and kept in their own hands the complete monopoly of the money of the Island as it was at first intended, instead of converting \$75,000 of the amount in circulation into bank loan they would have saved for themselves and their posterity up to the present time an additional amount of over one hundred and one-third million dollars. Anyone desiring to read the story of the Guernsey market house, should send for a copy of the book, *The Evolution of Banking*, published by Charles H. Kerr, Chicago. Perhaps *The Grain Growers' Guide* can furnish a copy to any one wishing it.

In conclusion I will say that I still hold to the opinion that what the people of Guernsey accomplished in a small way the people of Canada can accomplish, and far more efficiently just as soon as they are ready for the change. It may be assumed without committing any sensible error that the undeveloped natural resources of the Island were few if any at the time when those notes were issued, whereas, the potential wealth of Canada is almost inestimable. Take the coal fields of our western provinces that have scarcely as yet been touched by the pick or shovel of the miner. Take our oil deposits secreted away in the crust of the earth millions of years ago by the bountiful hand of the Almighty. These and many others of our natural resources are as yet in the latent state and awaiting to be developed. But we need capital (money) to do these things. But our country is so deeply in debt that we are afraid to undertake the job as a national project, and the despoiler obtains possession of our natural resources for a song, and as Esau of old sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, so the heritage of the people has been bartered away forever to whomsoever would buy. But, this condition of things shall not continue forever. The people will arise in their might and demand that usury on money shall be abolished. Money will then become a function of government to finance public enterprises and the natural resources of the earth provided for by an all wise Father from the beginning for the use of all of His children shall be developed in the interest and for the welfare of all. Such a change carried out wisely and economically will tend to bring prosperity and happiness into our borders, enhance the wealth of society, and rebound to the glory of the nation.—James Fletcher, Kingman, Alta.

Currency and Interest

The Editor.—We have read with interest and profit the two instructive articles by Prof. Patton, viz., *The Basis of Currency* and *The Basis of Interest*. It seems to me however, that the great problem with finance, is in regard to that part of it which is "off its base." Sane men and sane finance cause little trouble, but insane men and insane finance give society considerable grief if allowed to run loose.

We understand that about 4 per cent. of the world's business is done with currency. The basis of that 4 per cent. of our business has been well dealt with by the professor. What about the other 96 per cent? Will orthodox economics tell us what is the basis of this 96 per cent. Suppose we name it credit, will economics tell us how it comes into existence, who creates it and who controls it? If Canada has a total public and private debt of 12 billion dollars, half of which is internal and half external debt, how did some Canadians get to owe other Canadians six billions of dollars, when there is only two-fifths of a billion of dollars in currency in existence in Canada? Our annual interest bill at 5 per cent. would be three-fifths of a billion dollars. How can we pay that even for one year with only two-fifths of a billion dollars? Surely in showing how good a basis our currency has, we do not solve our financial problem.

Then with regard to the idea of every loan being the result of somebody else's savings. Let us enquire. When the bank loaned a farmer \$1,000 before the war, or \$4,000 during the war, or \$1,000 or nothing since the war, did somebody deposit four times as much money in the bank in war time so they could loan it? I believe not because everybody wanted to use their money. Rather, did not the bank create both the loan and therefrom the deposit? But if so what happens to the theory of borrowing somebody else's savings, and of interest being a premium paid for present use of same? In the case of the bank loan it looks to me that the farmer borrows his own savings or credit, and the bank gets the premium as though it was theirs, when in reality all they do is to

Win \$1,000



LARGE SIZE COPY OF THIS PICTURE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF 10 CENTS.

OBSERVE THESE RULES.

1—Any one excepting our employees and their relatives may enter this contest. There is no entrance fee of any kind.

2—All word lists must be received through the mail by The Publishers Distributing Organization, and envelopes must be postmarked by post office closing time, June 30, 1925.

3—Contestants who have sent lists or orders before June 30th will be qualified for the higher prizes provided orders for books are received through the mail, postmarked on or before July 15th.

4—Only English words will be counted. Obsolete words will not be counted. Only the singular or the plural will count. Each article or object can be given only one name. Single words made up of two separate words or objects, such as teaspoon, teapot, or teatime will count as one word. Webster's International Dictionary will be the final authority. Where several synonyms are equally applicable to an object shown in the picture, a person submitting any one of each synonyms will be given credit for one word only.

5—The largest list of words which correctly name visible objects beginning with the letter "B" will receive first prize, and so on down the list of 50 prizes. The winning list will be made up from among the words submitted by the contestants, and not controlled by any predetermined list of words selected by the judges as being the "correct" or "master" list.

6—For each wrong word a percentage will be deducted from the total number of correct words.

7—Two or more people may co-operate in answering the puzzle. However, only one prize will be given to any one household or any one group.

8—If a contestant sends us more than one list under an assumed name or pre-married name, then all lists of such contestant will be disqualified.

9—You must use only one side of paper. You must number each page and order in a consecutive rotation. Your full name and address must be written on each page in the upper right hand corner.

10—The final decision will be made by three judges entirely independent of and having no connection whatever with the Publishers Distributing Organization. They will judge the answers submitted and award the prizes at the end of the contest. Each participant entering this contest agrees to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive, without argument or question. All answers will receive full consideration, whether or not merchandise is purchased.

11—An additional prize of \$300.00 for promptness, as specified above, will be awarded.

12—In case of ties for any prize offered, the prize will be divided pro rata.

\$2695.00 in Prizes

	Prize if no order is sent	Prize if one \$1 book is ordered	Prize if two \$1 books are ordered	Prize if four \$1 books are ordered
1st Prize	\$25.00	\$200.00	\$400.00	\$1,000.00
2nd Prize	15.00	125.00	250.00	500.00
3rd Prize	10.00	75.00	150.00	300.00
4th Prize	5.00	50.00	100.00	200.00
5th Prize	3.00	25.00	50.00	100.00
6th Prize	2.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
7th Prize	1.50	10.00	15.00	25.00
Prizes 8 to 25	1.00	5.00	10.00	15.00
Prizes 26 to 50	1.00	3.00	5.00	10.00

Can You Find More Than 10 or 15 Words in This Picture Beginning with Letter "B"?

There are Broom, Boys, Book. How many more can you find? Write them down and send them in as soon as possible. See how easy it is! Everything is in plain sight. No need to turn the picture upside down. This is a game of skill and test of your observational powers. Effort will help you win.

Costs Nothing to Try

Just send in your list of "B" words. If the judges decide your list is the largest which correctly lists the names of the objects in the picture beginning with "B" they will award you first prize. If your list is the second best list they will award you second prize. Get started RIGHT NOW.

Win the \$1,000 Prize!

You do not have to buy or sell anything to enter this contest and win a prize.

If the judges decide your list of "B" words is best and you haven't ordered any books and your list is awarded first prize you win

\$25

(See column one of prize list.)

If you send in an order for one \$1 book and your list is awarded first prize you win

\$200

(See column 2 of prize list.)

If you send in an order for two \$1 books and your list wins first prize you will receive

\$400

(See column 3 of prize list.)

If you send in an order for four \$1 books and you win first prize you will receive

\$1000

(See column 4 of prize list.)

And besides there are 49 other big cash prizes. You can win a second prize of \$500.00 and third prize of \$300.00

\$300 Extra for Promptness If you mail your entry within one day after the appearance of this announcement in your paper (postmark on envelope will tell) and you win first prize we will add \$300.00 to it. For every day thereafter we will deduct \$30.00 from the amount of this special prize. You can send your order to-day. Then any time up to the close of the contest you can send your solution and thus keep the total amount of this extra prize intact for yourself. Try to get this extra \$300.00 promptness prize.

Win All You Can! Be sure to send your order for \$4.00 worth of books if you wish to qualify your entry for the \$1,000.00 first prize, and the other prizes in the fourth column of the prize list. Don't delay sending in your order. Get the extra prize for promptness.

Read Good Books

This contest is an advertising contest, its object being to get more people to read books. We have purposely offered bigger prizes to induce contestants to buy one or more books so that our object may be accomplished. The books we will send you are new, first prints of the latest and best works of fiction, by leading authors,—full cloth bound editions of books regularly worth \$2.00 each. State whether you prefer adventure, love, detective or mystery stories and we will send you a careful selection of books that will delight you. The price is \$1.00 per volume. You can rely upon our judgment in selecting books that will satisfy and please you.

Start To-day — Now!

Send an order for books to-day and qualify for the biggest Prizes, \$25.00 or \$1,000.00, which do you want?

The Publishers' Distributing Organization

Dept. 55A

Toronto, Ont

guarantee the farmers' credit and all they should have is payment for the risk involved. The bank would properly be called a Credit Insurance Co., Ltd., insuring the public at large against possible loss through dealing with Mr. So and So. In cases where there is no risk, there should be no interest such as when the government wants money, because its promise to pay is surer than that of any other institution in Canada.

Now there is one thing that looks funny to me. The money power throws off part after part of the load from the German nation and finally gives them a good feed of oats and a good rest under the Dawes plan and then they are able to go along almost with slack tugs. That is how she deals with her enemies. With her friends however, it is different. How many Germans have been driven out of Germany because they were unable to carry out impossible conditions? We know of none. How many Canadians have been driven out of Canada by high finance because they were unable to carry out impossible conditions? We answer thousands. Why is not Canada the place to which our heroes return and dwell rather than go elsewhere? Surely scientific economy can give us some light. Is it not time that credit created by the public

should be used by the public for the public service, instead of allowing legislation to stand whereby the credit of the public is used by private corporations for private profit.

In Germany after the war they inflated until the farmer could pay the mortgage off his farm with the price of a pound of butter. That is criminal injustice but it was national law. They cheated the creditor for the benefit of the producer. They practically cancelled their internal debt. In Canada after the war, they deflated until it would take the price of two farms to pay the mortgage off one. This is criminal injustice but it is national law. We have practically doubled or quadrupled our internal debt. How can we pay it? In Canada the producer has been cheated in the interest of the creditor. But when it comes to brass tacks who is it that provides food, raiment and shelter for the inhabitants of the earth? Is it the creditor or the producer? Justice is best, but if we depart from it did not Germany make a wiser departure than Canada? In 1919 you could borrow half the value of your farm, and in 1924 the creditor will take the whole farm and say he is only half paid. What is reality in values anyway? Is it pictures of bank managers and figures

on pieces of green paper or is in good old mother earth?

The Basis of Currency and of Interest described by the professor is no doubt tolerably satisfactory if finance had remained on it. But having got off its base and brought untold grief and injustice to the world, we must act with an insane system as we would act with an insane man, viz., place it under public control.

Rather than throwing up in front of us the perfections of an old system which is no longer in use, it is up to economists to devise and help to create a new system "wherein dwelleth righteousness."

"Our little systems have their day. They have their day and cease to be. They are but broken lights of thee, And Thou, oh God, art more than they."—I. V. Macklin, Grande Prairie, Alta.

Willing to Wait.—Salesman (at motor show)—"This is the type of car that pays for itself, sir."

Prospective Buyer—"Well, as soon as it has done that you can have it delivered at my garage."—Boston Transcript.

\$50 for Boys and Girls

How about your bank account—is it nice and fat and big, or do you wish it were larger? If you would like a share of the \$50 The Guide is giving to boys and girls between 10 and 16 years (inclusive), write for information today. You can earn the money at home and at the same time have an interesting season's work. Don't miss this splendid chance. Write for particulars to the Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a consecutive word. For example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" counts eight words. Be sure and full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" counts eight words. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

VALUABLE 1925 BOOKLET FREE WITH COMPLETE list of livestock and veterinary supplies, animal markers, ear tags, vaccines, medicines, instruments, etc. Write today. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

FOREST HOME STOCK FARM—SHORTHORN bulls of excellent qualities, ready for service, by Right Sort Ideal. Bacon type Yorkshires, both sexes, April farrow, hard to beat in Western Canada. Prices reasonable. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

ACCREDITED HERD—ANGUS CATTLE, SIX young bulls, prices \$50 to \$75, with papers. Also Yorkshire swine, all ages, both sexes. Prices right. Frank Hawkey, Aldrie, Alta.

HORSES AND PONIES

TO SELL OR HIRE, BELGIAN STALLION, BY imported sire, dam. C. S. Morton, Innes, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLION J. Rasmussen, Standard, Alta.

CATTLE—Shorthorns

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, ROAN, rising two years. Allan Carroll, Portage la Prairie, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED FIVE-YEAR SHORT- horn bull, roan, silver star, No. 157143. Snap, \$75. Edwin Moore, Russell, Man.

Holsteins

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE PURE-BRED HOL- stein bulls. Neil Lamont, Kandahar, Sask.

Jerseys

SELLING—REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, about one year old, fully accredited. Redgwick, Melville, Sask.

Ayrshires

SELLING—AYRSHIRE BULLS, ONE THREE years, \$200, one one year, \$100, papers included, from high-producing dams. T. L. Graham, Craven, Sask.

Red Polls

RED POLLS

The real dual-purpose, milk and beef. The farmer's cow. For latest edition booklet and R.O.P. records, write: P. J. HOFFMANN, Sec., Canadian Red Polled Ass'n, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

SWINE—Yorkshires

COLLEGE BRED, PRIZE-WINNING YORK- shire boar, sacrifice. Also March pigs from above boar, one-third reduction early orders, from prize-winning sows, Iowa champion brethour bred sires, John Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, from mature stock, unrelated pairs, quality unexcelled, yearling Hereford bull, Britisher, Jr., and Fairfax breeding. C. B. Suter, Redvers, Sask.

YORKSHIRE SOWS TO FARROW JULY, \$20; pigs farrowed March 8, \$12; three-year-old boar, \$15, papers included. John Logan, Vitoria, Sask.

YORKSHIRES—MARCH, APRIL AND MAY litters, by imported boar, \$15, at eight weeks; others by select XXX boar, \$12. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask.

YORKSHIRES, Sired BY IMPORTED BOAR, whose progeny graded 50% three star at Regina fall sale, January, March farrows. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Drever, Lipton, Sask.

YORKSHIRES, FOUNDATION STOCK, UNI- versity and Brethour breeding. C. Holtzman, D'Arcy, Sask.

YORKSHIRES, MARCH LITTER, MOTHER farrowed 48 pigs four litters, registered males, \$11. H. Bover, Shackleton, Sask.

PURE-BRED BACON YORKSHIRES, MARCH and April litters, \$10, papers included. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank Downs, Paynton, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED YEARLING YORK- shire boars, best of breeding and bacon type. Reasonable prices. T. Snowden, Cluny, Alta.

YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, FARROWED April 10th, eight weeks, \$12, including papers. Smith Bros., Springfield, Man.

Poland-Chinas

POLAND-CHINA PIGS, FROM IMPORTED stock. We can furnish unrelated pairs. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Runte & Sons, Wetsaskwin, Alta.

Berkshires

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, pigs, \$10, up till eight weeks old. Theo. Haugan, Kelvington, Sask.

Tamworths

SELLING—REGISTERED GOLDEN TAM- worths, unrelated pairs, eight weeks, \$20. Marcus Spray, Craven, Sask.

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

SILVER BLACK FOXES

Being one of the pioneer breeders and the first man to buy and export the pelts of Silver Foxes from this Island, I am in a position to advise you in the purchasing of your foundation stock. Individuals and ranches can be supplied from my ranches at Linkletter, or Lot 16.

I am at present booking orders for Dominion Government Inspected and Registered Foxes, for delivery this fall. Send in your order early and get first selections.—A. E. MacLEAN FOX FARMS, Summerside, Prince Edward Island. References, any Bank in Summerside.

REAL COLLIE PUPS, FROM WORKERS DE- scended from Clinker, champion collie of the world, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; registered females, \$11; well-bred males, \$10; females, \$8.00. Write me for greyhounds, staghounds, Russian wolfhounds, foxhounds, fox terriers, etc. Unadmitted testimonials. Percy Neale, Loyat, Sask.

LIVESTOCK

COYOTE PUPS, GOOD STRONG ONES. IT pays to raise them now. Percy Neale, Loyat, Sask.

TALKING PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD FISH, dogs, pets all kinds. Miller's Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg.

CANARIES, TALKING PARROTS, GOLD fish, dogs, kittens, rabbits, guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg.

BEAR CUBS WANTED—WE BUY BEAR CUBS and other wild animals. Price in first letter. Portage Wild Animal Co., Portage la Prairie, Man.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS Our 40,000-Egg Incu- bator turns them out strong and healthy. Every chick from selected pure-bred stock. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for price list—UNITED FARMS HATCHERY, MYRTLE STREET, WINNIPEG.

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY—BABY chicks, pure-bred, guaranteed from bred-to-lay stock. Thousands every week. Hatching eggs, incubators, breeders, custom hatching, poultry and supplies. Catalogue free. 369 Alkins Street, Winnipeg.

PALMER'S HIGH RECORD, HEAVY WINTER- laying pure Tom Barron White Leghorn chicks for May and June, \$13.50 per 100, or 500 for \$65; for July, \$12 per 100 or 500 for \$57.50. Safe arrival guaranteed. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C.

BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED HIGH EGG- record strains in all the leading varieties. 100% live delivery. Free catalogue. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald, Winnipeg.

BABY CHICKS, ALL VARIETIES, EGG-LAYING strain, 100% delivery. Reliable Bird Store, 405 1/2 Portage, Winnipeg.

BABY CHICKS, ALL STANDARD BRED; TUR- keys, winners Minneapolis, Chicago. Blue Ribbon Hatchery, Hopkins, Minn.

Various

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FLOCK mated to 235-egg strain cockerels, \$1.25 per 15; pure-bred R. C. Ancona eggs, from Ottawa prize winners, \$2.00 per 15. Henry Padberg, Sibbald, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS—IMPORTED 270-256 BAR- red Rock cockerel, selected trap-nested hens, \$3.00; another pen, \$2.00; White Wyandottes, \$2.00; Martin's best strain. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, FROM large, selected, pure-bred layers, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 120; White Plymouth Rock beauties, \$2.00, 15; Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask.

TURKEY EGGS, FROM BRONZE TURKEYS headed by 40-pound gobbler, 35c. each; \$3.50 doz.; White Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per 15. S. Devall, Bittern Lake, Alta.

COCKERELS—ROSE COMB REDS, WHITE Wyandottes, \$3.00; Single Comb White Leghorns, \$5.00. J. James Rouleau, Sask.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$1.25; Toulouse goose eggs, 25c. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask.

CUSTOM HATCHING—OUR GUARANTEE PRO- tects you. Write for particulars. M. E. Breaux, Deloraine, Man.

POULTRY

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, flock headed by Brandon prize-winning tom, nine, \$2.75; 18, \$5.25. Mrs. Major, Willows, Sask.

GOLDBANK BRONZE TURKEYS, AFTER 15th May, eggs, 15, \$3.75; 30, \$8.50. Mrs. E. Miller, Dysart, Sask.

PURE BRONZE BABY TURKEYS, 75c.; TOU- louse two-year ganders, \$3.00. Gray, Whitla, Alta.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, EGGS FROM prize winners, five, \$2.00. E. Smith, Box 120, Wapella, Sask.

PURE-BRED TURKEY EGGS, Sired BY Regina first prize tom, 25c. each, May 20, 15c. Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask.

ROUEN DUCK EGGS, \$3.00 SETTING FROM my great 1925 prize winners. Edmonton Show. A. E. Simpkins, Leduc, Alta.

DUCKINGS, PEKINS, WRITE HARRONA Bros., Beulah, Man.

SELLING—TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS, 25c. each. Mrs. John Schnieder, Dellsie, Sask.

Plymouth Rocks

McOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, 14th season. Winners second pen prize. Provincial Egg-laying Contest, Brandon, 1923, and again in 1924. Eggs from sisters and daughters of these pens sired by high record males at \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$5.00 for 45. Clears replaced. We do not pay carriage. Flag station remit extra. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

PURE-BRED HIGH-PRODUCING WHITE Rock hatching eggs, hens mated to male birds of trap-nested hens, with records well over the two hundred mark, \$2.00 setting, incubators filled, ten cents egg. Mrs. Alex. Dunbar, Della, Alta.

REDUCED PRICES FOR BALANCE OF SEASON: Eggs, Barred Rocks, light or dark matings, \$3.50 for 15. Eggs from special pen registered hens, all with records over 200, mated to son of 302-egg hen, 50 cents per egg. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, 1315 1st St. N.W., Calgary.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, HEADED BY C.P.R. cockerels, direct from Experimental Farm, eggs, \$2.00 setting. Prepaid Alberta, Saskatchewan, Eva Enzenauer, Box 277, Lloydminster, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM MY FAMOUS GOV- ernment approved, bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, light or dark matings, \$1.50, 15; \$5.00, 50; \$8.00, 100 eggs. C. W. May, Aberdeen, Sask.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, UNI- versity's best laying strains, breeding pens selected and mated by government expert, \$1.50 15; \$4.00 45. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, FROM LEAD- ing contest strains, Johnson, Cui and Beer blood. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY, FINE barred, now selling \$1.75 per setting; \$9.00 per 100. James McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Wm. Cassel, Onward, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, Gull strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Mrs. C. Francis, Kennedy, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, HEADED BY Thompson's ringlet males, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 for 50; \$8.00 per 100. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask.



Your Last Chance to Sell

Poultry Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks this Spring

Breeders of pure-bred poultry who have either a surplus of Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, or Hatching Eggs to sell should take advantage of this last opportunity to sell what they have this spring through a little Guide ad. Whether you have Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas or Leghorns, and every kind of Turkeys, Ducks and Geese, it makes no difference. The Guide has a wonderful reputation for producing remarkable and Quick Results for advertisers of poultry. You need only read these letters to know this yourself:

"Please discontinue my ad., I am all sold out of cockerels."—Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask.

"Please withdraw my ad. White Rock Cockerels. Sold out in quick order. You certainly did the business and quickly."—Miss Nora Sharpley, Sidney, Man.

"Please stop my ad. in The Guide for Barred Rock Cockerels, as I am sold out, and receiving more orders than I can fill."—Geo. Duck, Watrous, Sask.

"Your advertising medium has never yet failed me. The results are certain. Money has to be returned as a result of every ad. I place with you. I consider an ad. placed with you an investment, an investment that has brought me good returns, every year for years."—John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask.

If we did it for them—We can do it for you

You'll need to act quickly—the spring poultry advertising season is fast drawing to a close. Hundreds of farmers are reading The Guide every week now for their last-minute requirements. That is the big reason why late advertisers are almost sure to receive quick response to their ad. Send your ad, now—today—and you will be in time to get in on the last minute rush for poultry of all kinds.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOTE—If you have Nursery Stock, Seed Grain (Grasses Clovers, Flax, Peas, Potatoes, Garden Seeds), Livestock, Swine (Spring Litters), Spring Machinery, Farm Lands, you'll need to be just as prompt in sending The Guide your ad.

"I am sold out of Flax. Many orders that I can't fill coming every mail."—W. A. Mitton, Gray, Sask.

POULTRY

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM 262-egg strain, \$2.00 for 15. Ted Wolf, Stalwart, Sask.

CLERKE'S RED FARM, WINNERS AT EGG- laying Contest and big shows, 225-egg strain, \$1.00 setting. Vernon, B.C.

BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID WINTER layers, eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00, 100; \$25, 500. John J. Enns, Winkler, Man.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, APPROVED flock, 15, \$1.25; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. Pringle, Dugald, Man.

PARK'S STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, 17 EGGS, \$2.00. Frank Durick, Estevan, Sask.

Leghorns

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, from R.O.P. pullets, \$10 per 100. Write for price list of pedigreed eggs and chicks from government approved R.O.P. matings. Ellen Jickling, Dugald, Man.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKER- els, Barron 200, 250-egg strain, \$2.50; eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Fertility guaranteed 90 per cent. J. K. Pendleton, Lamont, Alta.

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain. Eggs for hatching. Also breeders at half price after June 1st. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

Black Langshans

PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHANS EGGS, \$1.50 setting. A. Deen, Herschel, Sask.

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings, dam's records, 202 to 267. Sires, New York State and Fair winners. Prices, 10c., 15c. and 20c. each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Larsen, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., member R.O.P.

MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES stock, direct from originator. Sample letter: "I had such good success with your eggs last year. They are such a strong, healthy strain." Eggs from open range, 30, \$2.50; 100, \$7.50. John Hisecock, Balduin, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte eggs, Martin's Regal-Dorcas strain. Hens mated to cockerels hatched from Martin's pens. Nos. 1 to 10. Winter layers, free range, \$1.50 for 15; \$3.75 for 60; \$7.00 for 120. Victor Fells, Givry, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, MATED with males whose grand dams were sisters to winners West Quebec laying contest; 15 eggs, \$1.75; 30, \$3.00; 100, \$7.50. Mrs. W. H. Anderson, Rodger, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING. Record of Performance hens mated to cockerels (dams record, 245). Price, \$2.00, 15; \$5.50, 50; \$10, 100. Guaranteed fertile. Fred Finch, Lanark, Sask.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTES, REAL WINTER layers. Pen of pullets laid 1,251 eggs January. Flock headed by males direct from Martin's high record pens. Reduced, \$2.00, 30; \$6.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, from Manitoba approved flock, headed by record of performance birds, \$1.25 setting; \$5.00, 100. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, INTERNATIONAL laying contests, consistent winning strain, \$2.00 setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry York, Edmonton, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S REGAL- Dorcas White Wyandottes, \$1.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. N. R. James, Strathburg, Sask.

HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN, WHITE WYAN- dote eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. John Olsen, Oida, Alta.

MARTIN'S WHITE ROSE COMB WYAN- dottes, \$1.00 setting; \$5.50, 100. Sullivan, Inglefall, Alta.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS Martin strain, \$2.00 15 W. R. Wilson, R.R. 4, Winnipeg.

Rhode Islands

EGGS—FROM MY PURE-BRED ROSE COMB EGGS, from prize-winning and heavy-laying strains, \$2.00 for 15, \$3.00 for 30. Infertiles replaced free. Gerald Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask.

ROSE COMB AND SINGLE COMBS—EGGS from prize-winning and heavy-laying strains, \$2.00 per 15. Arthur J. Smith, Tessier, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND RED HATCHING EGGS, both combs, exhibition and heavy-laying strains, \$3.00 setting. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask.

ROSE COMB RED HATCHING EGGS, SELEC- ted birds, \$2.00 15, \$3.50 30. C. Deet, Canora, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, \$1.50 per 15, laying strain. R. F. Lebrat, Lebrat, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS \$1.50 per 15, from my flock of prize-winning stock. Charles Kallal, Tofield, Alta.

ROSE COMB R. I. RED EGGS, FROM EXCEL- lent flock of winter layers, \$2.00 per 15. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta.

PURE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, \$1.50 15; \$5.00 100; heavy layers. G. A. Pearson, Macoun, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, College strain, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Bert Coates, Glenboro, Man.

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB REDS, SPECIAL May only, \$3.00 setting. Transcona, Man.

ROSE COMB REDS, HEAVY LAYERS, EGGS, \$2.00, 15. L. Hoffarth, Gull Lake, Sask.

Orpingtons

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED PRIZE- winning Buff and Black Orpingtons. Buffs, \$2.50, 15; \$2.00, Blacks, \$2.50. Caragana Farm, Box 36, Cayley, Alta.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$2.00 setting; three settings, \$5.00; eggs, \$2.00 setting. D. W. Laughlin, Ranfurly, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$3.50 100. T. Long, Minnola, Man.

POULTRY

Minorcas

PURE S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, PER setting of 15, \$1.50. R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask. 17-3

Anconas

S. C. ANCONAS—THE WINTER LAYERS! Seven entries—seven awards and silver cup, Winnipeg, 1925. Hatching eggs. Order early. Two dollars upwards. Keddie, 485 Rosedale Avenue, Winnipeg. 17-5

ROSE COMB ANCONAS, HEAVY WINTER layers, eggs, \$1.75, 15; \$7.00, 100; \$12 for 200; high fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Templeton, Balduf, Man. 13-8

SINGLE COMB ANCONA HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$7.00 per 100; good stock. Mrs. Wellburn, Rokeby, Sask. 19-3

PURE-BRED S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$2.00 FOR 15. Mrs. A. J. Pirie, Strathclair, Man. 16-4

Poultry Supplies

STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL—NO DUSTING, DIPPING or odor. Kills every louse or money refunded. Big tube treats 200 birds, 60 cents, or \$1.00 brings two big tubes. Postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

IRRIGATED LAND FOR SALE—BLOCK 3,000 acres, half irrigable, excellent hay proposition, good water supply, good alfalfa soil, land smooth as floor, not water rentals, iron-clad water rights from government, two miles from station. All works personally owned and good working order. Full particulars from D. J. Wylie or Lindner Bros., Maple Creek, Sask. 11-13

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE

In various parts of Manitoba, on easy terms. Enquiry solicited. NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG

GOOD FARM FOR SALE, ONE MILE ASHERN, log house, stabling for 12 head, log granary, chicken house, good well, all fenced, 14 acres under cultivation, balance easily cleared, \$1200.00, \$200 cash, balance arranged. T. Bomford, Ashern, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICULARS and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

160 ACRES, ADJOINING STATION, 22 MILES from Winnipeg, all open prairie, with good soil free from stone. Low price, \$300 cash required. Apply Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 11

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE. O. L. HARWOOD, Brandon, 12-13

Farm Lands Wanted

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 17-5

SEEDS

Various

"A Bushel or a Car Load"

FLAX SEED

Flax, Government test 6134, per bus. \$3.15
Oats, Government test 5837, per bus. .80
Barley, Government test 6135, per bus. 1.20
Wheat, Government test 6136, Marquis type, per bus. 2.00
Sweet Clover, well cleaned, per cwt. 13.00

McMILLAN GRAIN CO. LTD.
174 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

SELLING—CLEANED SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT, \$1.50 bushel. Frank McKenzie, Burnside, Man. 19-3

SEED, BUCKWHEAT, \$1.60 PER BUSHEL, sacked. A. Bertramson, Clearwater, Man. 17-3

Oats

SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS, second generation, in sealed sacks. Quantity of same oats, fanned, sacked, not sealed. Germination 97%. Write for special low prices. Lealie Marr, Millet, Alta. 17-3

SELLING—SEED OATS AND FEED OATS, lowest prices, best quality. W. Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 18-4

SELLING—CAR LOAD OF VICTORY OATS, make good seed if cleaned, 60c. per bushel. Emil Anderson, Admiral, Sask. 18-2

CAR 1923 BANNER SEED OATS, CLEAN, PURE, price 48c. Rosmahel Bros., Viking, Alta.

HULLESS OATS, \$4.50 100. W. CARPENDALE, Oxbow, Sask. 19-2

Flax

FLAX, WILT-RESISTANT, GOVERNMENT tested, grown on breaking, re-cleaned, cotton bags, \$2.90 bushel. Edward Sonstede, Duval, Sask. 13-5

Rye

SPRING RYE SEED, RECLEANED AND sacked, \$2.00 bushel. Cash with order. Charles Dupont, Fenn, Alta. 18-5

SEEDS

GRASS SEED

WESTERN RYE GRASS

This seed is our specialty. Order from us and be sure of good quality re-cleaned seed at a saving price. Prompt attention to orders. Information as to culture gladly given.

91c lb., sacks free.

WHITING SEED FARM
TRAYNOR, SASK.

BROME GRASS

Re-cleaned, government tested and graded, good germination, 10c. per pound.

SIBERIAN MILLET

Government graded and tested, \$6.00 per hundred. Prompt shipment.—PRESTON BROS., CARNDUFF, SASK.

GUERNSEY WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, cleaned, bulled, scarified, re-cleaned, government tested, high germination, No. 1, 13c. pound, No. 2 12c. pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Guernsey, C.P.R.; Watrous, C.N.R. Also No. 3 sweet clover, rye grass, rye and brome mixed. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 16-5

CLEANED BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT test 96% germination, free from noxious weeds, 11c. pound, sacks supplied. T. O. Spratt, Minto, Man. 15-6

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, cleaned, sacked, 15c. pound. Arctic white sweet clover, 12c. pound. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 14-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, cleaned, ten cents per pound, bagged; graded, tested, 95% germination. R. H. Tiernan, Deloraine, Man. 17-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government grade 2, 89% germination in five days, \$10.50 per cwt., in cotton bags, f.o.b. C.N. or C.P. Stuart Criddle, Treasbank, Man. 17-3

MILLET—HOG, EARLY FORTUNE, COMMON, 6c. lb., sacked, government tested, re-cleaned. Rye grass seed, government tested, re-cleaned, 7c. lb., sacked. Kenneth Elliott, Carnduff, Sask.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and cleaned, germination 97%, certificate number 54-8167. Selling remainder of stock at 9c. pound. Geo. Somerville, Deloraine, Man. 19-3

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1, cleaned and bagged, at 9c. per pound. Can ship C.P. or C.N. G. W. Stockton Ltd., Wordsworth, Sask. 19-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT tested, f.o.b. Watrous, sacks free, 12c. pound; reduction on quantity. R. G. Snell, Watrous, Sask. 19-3

SELLING—REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA seed, grown north of Winnipeg, 20-pound sack, \$12; 100 pounds, \$55. Arthur Forster, Petersburg, Man. 19-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and cleaned, 11c. per pound, sacked. H. O. Christopherson, Box 256, Balduf, Man. 19-2

SELLING—GOLDEN MILLET, CLEANED, sacked, six cents pound. Fred Roach, Alameda, Sask.

FOR SALE—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET SEED, four cents pound. George Kelso, Benson, Sask. 19-2

SELLING—BROME SEED, 9c. POUND, GOVERNMENT tested 90%. 527 Castle Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING—LIMITED QUANTITY TIMOTHY seed, free from noxious weed seeds, 10c. pound. V. H. Thompson, Newton Siding, Man. 19-2

NO. 3 TIMOTHY SOLD, BUT PLENTY OF No. 2 at \$10 per 100. Order at once. J. R. Lane, Lundbreck, Alta. 19-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, eight cents per pound. Gordon Armstrong, Lockwood, Sask.

MILLET—SECURE YOUR HAY, SIBERIAN, 6c.; hog, 6c.; Early Fortune, 6c. Bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask.

SELLING—BROME SEED, 9c. POUND, GOVERNMENT test, 86%. N. McFarlane, Gainsboro, Sask. 17-4

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT test, \$10.50 per 100 pounds, bags included. R. Gillespie, Oxbow, Sask. 17-3

FOR SALE—YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, cleaned and scarified, 15c. per pound. J. K. McLennan, Gladstone, Man. 17-5

BROME GRASS SEED FOR SALE, GOVERNMENT tested, 500 bushels, 12c. per pound, sacked. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 17-6

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, FOUR bushels hundred, including bags, government tested. J. A. Bouey, Viewfield, Sask. 16-4

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, ten cents pound, cash with order, bags included. J. H. Maine, Gainsboro, Sask. 16-6

No. 2 CLEANED BROME GRASS SEED, 10c. pound. W. H. Sellers, Willmar, Sask. 16-5

SEEDS

POTATOES

HEBRON POTATOES, 80c. BUSHEL, SACKED; mealy and dry. Prompt shipments. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 19-2

EARLY OHIO AND WEE MACGREGOR SEED potatoes, \$1.00 per bushel, sacked. J. P. Leslie, 507 Elkhorn, Man. 19-2

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED SUPERLATIVE potatoes for seed, price \$1.50 bushel. T. Ferrier, Indian Residential School, Brandon, Man. 18-2

TRIUMPH POTATOES, EARLIEST KNOWN, \$1.10 bushel, sacked, Robert Esmay, Ardill, Sask. 18-2

RUSSET POTATOES, LARGE YIELDERS, \$1.15 per bushel, sacks free. Albert Martin, Antler, Sask. 16-5

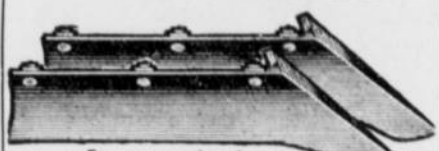
FOR SALE—GOOD SEED POTATOES, \$1.35 per 100 pounds. J. K. McLennan, Gladstone, Man. 15-5

GARDEN SEEDS

CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS—INTRODUCTORY offer, 12 packets vegetables, seven flowers, six gladiolus bulbs, all \$1.00; double quantity, \$1.75. Try me, you'll be pleased. John Hiscock, Balduf, Man. 17-3

MACHINERY and AUTOS

PLOW SHARES



For every make of Plow Finished, Fitted, Bolted Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

12-inch 14-inch 16-inch 18-inch
\$2.65 \$3.00 \$3.30 \$3.65
Give Number on Old Shares when ordering

MACLEOD'S UNITED Free Catalog on Har- ness, Implements, Farm WINNIPEG Supplies.

SHEEP SHEARING

STEWART LITTLE WONDER SHEARING MACHINE, complete with gas engine. Fitted for clipping horses and shearing sheep. Never been used. Just as arrived from factory. Price \$150. Write

S. M. WEBB, FLAXCOMBE, SASK.

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windmills, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg 8-16

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF AN ENGINE GANG in any size from three-bottom up, we will quote you exceptionally low price on new stock. These are Avery Cockshutt plows. It will pay you to get our prices. Canadian Avery Co., Winnipeg and Regina. 17-5

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories for all makes of cars. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg 13-9

FOR SALE—HONEY COMB RADIATOR, in first-class condition, fit most any make of tractor; also tractor attachment for Ford car, pull four-horse load, in first-class condition. Cheap for cash. Rex Fur Farm, Isabella, Man.

SELLING—TOGETHER OR SEPARATE, 28-inch MacDonald deker separator, new, 10-20 International engine, second-hand, \$1,400. Box 33, Hartney, Man. 19-3

RECOVERS FOR AUTO TOPS—RECOVERS installed on old frames without extra charge. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 49-20

SELLING—10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR; 22-38 International separator; three-furrow Hamilton plow. Good order. Apply Chris. Ness, Spy Hill, Sask. 16-6

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM ENGINE, 22 horse-power, tender, Red River Special separator, all in good condition. Box 111, Morse, Sask. 17-5

MACHINERY and AUTOS

SELL, OR TRADE FOR YOUNG STOCK, Rumely engine gang, six stubble and four breaker bottoms, good order, two set shares. John Kennedy, St. Roseville, Sask. 18-2

FOR SALE—SAWYER MASSEY GREAT WEST 29-30 separator, complete with all attachments. Will sell cheap, or will trade for good farm horse. Apply to S. M. Milne, Bowman River, Man. 18-2

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GARDEN CITY OR Ruth feeder for 40-inch Case steel separator. J. Baber, Neudorf, Sask. 18-3

OAKLAND SIX, IN GOOD CONDITION, FOR sale, or trade for big tractor. Lars Pearson, Kipling, Sask. 18-2

FOR SALE—3 1/2-INCH SOLID DRILL TOOLS, 80 dollars cash. Clarence Heron, Ogema, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—ALLWORK TRACTOR, 14-28, splendid condition, \$400. Lem Cassidy, Carleton Place, Sask. 18-2

SELLING—COCKSHUTT 20-INCH STEEL breaker, packer attachment for plow. Ernest Symons, Rocanville, Sask. 17-3

WATERLOO BOY, OLD MODEL, CHEAP; extension rims, \$25; also odd repair parts. S. J. Andrews, Oak Bank, Man. 17-3

SELLING—MASSEY-HARRIS SIX-BOTTOM Verity engine gang, little used, \$250. Raskham, Lloydminster, Sask. 18-5

MAGNETOS AND PROMPT REPAIR SERVICE Acme Magneto and Electrical Co., Winnipeg 12-26

MISCELLANEOUS

AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS

RADIATORS FOR FORDS—SOLD ON 60 DAYS' trial, 1917-23 models, Cartridge, \$27; Perfecto, flat tube, \$19. Cartridge radiators made for all makes of cars, trucks and tractors. Guarantee Sheet Metal Co., 562 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 11-5

AUTO TOPS AND TRIMMINGS

AUTO TOPS, CURTAINS, TOP RECOVERS, seat covers, repairs and supplies. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg 49-26

BEARINGS REBABBITED

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works, 152 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 10-2

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

RUDDY'S FOR BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Pioneer Canadian manufacturers of beekeeping appliances and most extensive in the British Empire. Everything required for modern beekeeping. Send for our catalogue.

RUDDY MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
BRANTFORD, ONT.

BARGAIN IN BEES

The owner, who is leaving the province, offers his bees and equipment at real bargain prices. Colonies in 10-frame hives, good strain Italians, young selected queens, all-winter brood \$15, with a discount of 10 per cent. if five or more purchased. Full depth 10-frame supers with good drawn combs \$3.00, with a discount of 25c per box for five or more. Bees warranted a good strain, gentle and free from disease. Supers factory made, painted, new or as good as new. H. M. ANDERSON, SELKIRK, MAN.

PURE ITALIAN BEES, IN NEW TEN-FRAME Langstroth hives. Guaranteed free from disease. Spring delivery. Price \$20 per colony f.o.b. Winnipeg. Ten per cent. discount. Cash with order. Limited quantity. Order early. Save disappointment. Write for price list. W. G. Stanbridge, East Kildonan, Man. 6-5

BEES FOR SALE—FULL COLONIES OF Italian bees, eight-frame, \$16; ten-frame, \$18. Delivery from May 15th. Italian and Carolean queens after June 1st. J. M. Vanstone, Wawanesa, Man. 18-3

ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIPMENT on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 10-13

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg 10-13

ITALIAN BEES, FULL COLONIES, NUCLEI and queens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply J. C. Rippinsale, Oakbank, Man. 8-16

STRONG COLONIES ITALIAN BEES—TEN-frame hives, \$16. John Blickensderfer, Hudson Bay Jet., Sask. 18-4

MANITOBA ITALIAN BEES, FULL COLONIES, nuclei and queens. The Old England Bee Co., Selkirk, Man. G. M. Newton, president. 16-4

COAL

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN, Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 19-11

CYLINDER GRINDING

WE REGRIND AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR cylinders on a Heald cylinder grinder. We also regrind crankshafts on a Landis crankshaft grinder. This is the best equipment that money can buy, and we guarantee all our work. Riverside Iron Works Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

CYLINDER GRINDING, PISTONS, REPAIRS, autos, trucks, tractors. Thornton Machine Co., 62 Princess, Winnipeg. 12-9

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co., Ltd., 259 Fort St., Winnipeg. 6-9

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG. 16-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

MY WARDROBE, REGINA, SASK. FURRIERS, dyers, cleaners. Soiled suits, overcoats cleaned or dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 13-13

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

VARIKOSE ULCERS, ECZEMA, RUNNING sores cured by Nurse Dencker, 610 1/2 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. Easy self-treatment also by mail. Mrs. W. Thomson, Belmont, Manitoba, writes: "I often think of you since you cured me of that terrible ulcer. I just feel like a new woman, etc."

BETTER BREAD—HO-MAYDE BREAD improver acts like magic on yeast, makes sweeter and more wholesome loaf. A boon to home-baking. Send 15c. for packet to C. & J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg 7-13

MARRY—CORRESPOND WITH CHARMING, refined ladies wishing to marry; many worth \$1,000 to \$50,000. Particulars free. Address Prof. Ward, B-568, Valley, Nebr. 19-2

[Continued on next page]

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Not For Sale or Trade

"No, Smith," said I. "I'm afraid old Gyp is not for sale or trade! The deal you offer's good enough as I survey it in the rough; in fact you offer more, I know, by eighteen dollar bills or so than this old horse is really worth to any man, but me, on earth; if she were yours I don't suppose I'd give the half that you propose! But I've a purpose stowed away to keep her to her dying day! I'll tell you why: Some years ago, along in May or June, or so, quite late at night I journeyed home from Cottersburg and South Jerome. I meant to cross at Barney's Ridge, an old and weather-beaten bridge. I'd crossed that bridge with good old Gyp for ages on a weekly trip, and never had she paused before but always blithely took me o'er; but strange to say this certain night she stopped as if in dread and fright, and though she then was full of pep she would not take another step! The bridge to me seemed just the same as it had seemed since Moses came, but there was nothing I could say so turned and went another way!

"I got home late. Next day I heard how poor old neighbor, Hiram Byrd, had lost his life near Barney's Ridge when floating down stream with a bridge! Yes, Byrd had come along, you see, some thirty minutes after me; the bridge went out with him on board and he was drowned near Culper's Ford!

"No, Smith, I'm very much afraid old Gyp is not for sale or trade!"

MISCELLANEOUS

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS,
Saskatoon and Edmonton. 48-26

HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

CLOVER HONEY, 13c.; MIXED HONEY, 10c.
Whitby Swayze, Dunnville, Ontario. 17-5

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

TURN YOUR COOK STOVE INTO A GAS
range. The Arrol-Kerro kerosene vaporizer does
the trick. Hundreds used. Practical and reliable.
Absolutely guaranteed. Write now. Arrol-Lite
Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. 17-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR
lots at wholesale prices direct to consumer. Price
lists, information and estimates free. Coast and
Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 19-9

LUMBER, CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS,
tamarac, cedar and willow posts, poles and slabs.
Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber
Company, Edmonton, Alta. 19-9

TELEPHONE POLES AND AXE-SPLIT POSTS,
15 to 18 inches in circumference, 7 and 8 feet long.
F.O.P. Ayala, B.C. A. Manson. 12-9

CEGAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED YOUR
station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 53-6

MOTOR BOATS

WINNIPEG YACHT CLUB AND BROKERAGE,
Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg, Man. We sell used
motor boats, row boats, canoes, marine and sta-
tionary gasoline engines. We repair outboard
motors. We have several Evinrude in good order.
Send us your wants. 16-5

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS,
saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for
our catalogue and bargain list of used band instru-
ments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421
McJermot Avenue, Winnipeg. 18-9

NURSERY STOCK

RASPBERRIES, OHTA AND LATHAM, 100,
\$6.00; dozen, \$1.00; Everbearing Progressive
strawberries, 100, \$5.00; dozen, 75c.; Illaie
Dundal strawberries, \$2.50; dozen, 60c.; Illaie
Currants, 100, \$1.00; white, pink and purple, 20c.
each; Virginia creepers, 10c.; Asparagus roots and
Caraganas trees, dozen, 40c.; 100, \$2.50. Postpaid.
Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 17-5

RASPBERRY CANES OF THE FOLLOWING
varieties: Herbert Turner, Philadelphia, Sunbeam,
25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00. Russian and laurel willow
cuttings, 75c. 100. Postpaid. C. H.
Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 15-5

JUNE STRAWBERRIES, 100 PLANTS, \$3.00;
raspberry canes, 100, \$3.50; black currants, 12,
\$1.50; rhubarb roots, 12, \$1.50; Russian, poplar
and willow cuttings, 100, 75c. Postpaid. C. H.
Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 15-5

FOR SALE—GOOD STRONG ROOTS. ASPAR-
agus roots, dozen, 60c.; horse radish roots, dozen,
\$1.00; red raspberry plants, dozen, 45c. Miss M.
Langer, Riverhurst, Sask. 15-5

CHAMPION EVERBEARERS—FRUIT 100 DAYS
after planting, freshly dug, no run-outs, our stock
direct from originator, \$5.00 100, postpaid; \$1.00
dozen. June-bearing Million Dollar, \$2.25 100
postpaid. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 18-3

FLOWERS—ASTERS, SNAPDRAGON,
pyrethrum, petunia, stocks, pansies, portulaca,
marigolds. Hanging plants. Wedding bouquets.
Any floral design to order. Phone 80. Garden and
Fletcher Greenhouses, Wolseley, Sask. 19-2

HARDY PIE FRUITS, EASILY GROWN.
Rhubarb, black currant or raspberries, ten roots,
\$1.25; 50, \$5.00; delivered prepaid at your Post
Office. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-10

CARAGANAS FOR SALE, 12-INCH TO 18-INCH
high, \$2.00 per 100; purple lilacs, 25c. and 50c.;
healing lilacs, \$8.00 per 100. Jas. E. MacIntyre,
Tate, Sask. 16-4

RASPBERRY CANES, 25 FOR \$1.00, \$3.50 PER
100, postpaid, pruned ready for planting. Thomas
Richards, Peebles, Sask. 15-8

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME—12 DIFFERENT
hardy perennial flowers, three dollars, delivered.
Wilby, Heatherdown, Alta. 18-4

ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD., PORTAGE
la Prairie, Man. We grow our own nursery stock.
Sell direct to consumer. Catalogue free. 4-18

EVERBEARING SUPERB, 100, \$3.00; CHAM-
pion, \$4.00; both lots, \$5.50. All postpaid. Joe
Pazareno, Makinak, Man. 14-6

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAW-
berry plants, \$5.00 per 100; good, strong plants.
Mrs. Livingston, Treasch, Sask. 14-6

SELLING—RHUBARB ROOTS, \$3.00 PER 25;
\$10 per 100; prepaid. S. Gjelten, Tribune, Sask. 16-5

LATHAM RASPBERRY CANES, \$6.00 PER 100,
Hacks, 260 Ellice, Winnipeg. 19-5

100 SASKATOON FRUIT TREES, \$2.00. W.
Carpedale, Oxbow, Sask. 19-2

PILES

WITH CONSTIPATION CURED AND CAUSE
removed. One treatment usually sufficient.
Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary, Alta. 19-2

RADIO SUPPLIES

PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR AUTOMOBILE OR
radio sets. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd.,
780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 40-20

SHEEP SHEARS SHARPENED

SHEEP SHEARS SHARPENED—OUR TEN
years' experience is your guarantee for satisfaction.
35c. per pair, plus postage. New plates supplied,
postage paid, \$1.35 per pair. George Langtry
Hardware, Tessier, Sask. 19-5

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS CO.

have a number of good localities now open for
energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL
WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

WANTED—SALESMAN TO HANDLE OUR
line of high-grade groceries, paints and oils direct
to the consumer. A splendid opportunity to build
up a paying business and a permanent income for
yourself. Apply Newgard-MacDonald Co., Whole-
sale Grocers, 111 Princess St., Winnipeg. 10-5

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL
wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils
and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance
and selling experience. Write Simpson Company
Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 10-5

NEAL BROTHERS LTD., IMPORTERS AND
wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, have a few districts
open for reliable salesmen. Applicants must
furnish references.

MISCELLANEOUS

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING,
barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors
for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.
1819 Cornwall St., Regina, Sask.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD
established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office,
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin
St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,
barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank
Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO
Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets
free.

STOCKS AND BONDS

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARD-
ing any security you own or are interested in.
Investment suggestions on request. John Connor
& Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron & Erie
Building, Winnipeg.

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN
Street, Winnipeg. 19-26

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET,
Winnipeg. 19-5

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST,
Brandon, Manitoba. 12-9

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA
Brand," Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c.;
Spread Leaf, 50c.; Hauborg, Rouge, Quesnel, 65c.;
Parfum d'Italie, Quesnel, 75c. per pound, prepaid.
Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 18-5

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED RAW LEAF TO-
bacco for \$2.25 postpaid. Goods guaranteed or
money refunded. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dillard
Boulevard, St. Boniface, Man. 12-3

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE-
built typewriters with prices mailed free upon
request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly.
Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and
Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Type-
writer Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 17-9

WAGON GREASERS

DOESN'T IT SEEM FOOLISH TO TAKE THE
wheels off when you grease a wagon? The H and H
greaser is fully guaranteed and does it better in an
instant with one-tenth of the grease. Either loaded
tanks, racks or empty wagons. At your local
hardware, \$5.00 per wagon set, or postpaid from
H and H, Box 80, Gull Lake, Sask. 16-5

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER AND POTATOES WANTED

Mens, 6 lbs. and over, fat, 21-22c; 5-6 lbs., 16-18c
Hen Turkeys, 10-13 lbs., 18c. Ducks, 20c.
All other grades of poultry highest market
prices paid. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg.

No. 1 Potatoes, 65c. per bus. Potato sacks sup-
plied 5c. per sack extra.
Write for crates if required.
Derfman Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

"The fiscal principles of the group expressed in the sub-amendment were then re-affirmed by the group as representing a policy upon which virtually all the members were united. The question of constituency autonomy or the right of the individual member to freely express his view in the absence of a unanimous decision of the group to vote as a unit, was not disputed.

"Mr. Forke was re-elected leader and C. Wallace Stewart, of Humboldt, was elected chief whip."

While the discussion in caucus is said to have been characterized by a certain degree of bitterness, there is little evidence of it now. Members generally have refrained from recrimination, and there is apparent harmony. Unofficially it is learned that the vote as between Mr. Johnston and the new whip, Mr. Stewart, which was taken by secret ballot, was very close. Mr. Johnston secured the vote of practically all of the Ontario members, and of a number of members from the West, but was defeated by a small majority.

The View of the Minority

The attitude of the majority is given in the statement of Mr. Forke. The attitude of at least one of the "Bolt-ing" group responsible for the near crisis which arose is expressed in the following given in an interview with The Guide correspondent:

"The position of the low tariff Progressives who voted for the budget is receiving some attention. They supported the amendment offered by the Progressives favoring a low tariff. That amendment failed, and their contention is that they were not bound to vote against the government's motion merely because they had failed to secure an amendment. The position is somewhat peculiar.

"They are anxious to serve their western constituencies and to get some relief in various directions. Whatever they get must come from the Liberal party, which has a very slender majority, but is eager for Progressive support.

The Progressives have, it seems, nothing to hope for from the Conservatives.

"The Conservatives are strong in their advocacy of more protection; they are unanimously in favor of abrogating the Crows Nest Pass agreement. They favored a bill allowing the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. They have shown hostility to proportional representation, and to rural credits. On the Hudson Bay Railroad, the two old parties are a standoff.

Only Hope in Liberals

"The Progressives see no hope of getting any substantial relief from the Conservatives, either in this parliament or the next. Premier King pledged himself to a revenue tariff policy in language as strong as could be invented. He hopes to establish a tariff commission, and to give the country a revenue tariff, which is the goal of a great majority of the Progressive party. Will he carry out his pledge? Well, if he don't, it seems no one else will.

"The Conservatives will not reduce the tariff because they are diametrically opposed to that policy; the Progressives cannot because they are making no effort to extend their influence, and can only hope to hold the balance of power in the next parliament as they have in this; so if they succeed in accomplish-ing anything along the lines above indicated it must be with the help of the Liberals."

"This being the situation, they thought it best not to fly in the face of the Liberal party with a vote of condemnation, because they failed to reduce the tariff, when the govern-ment's revenue during the past years has fallen off \$53,000,000 and is still declining.

"Whether their judgment was wise, or otherwise, remains to be seen."

The Railway Problem

Apart from the Progressive caucus probably the most notable feature of the week was the annual statement of Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways. This is a transportation session, and in the course of it many new things and many true things have been said with respect to the railway problem. The trouble is that in most cases the new things have not been true, and the true things have not been new. Various Montreal members frankly and shamelessly advocate the absorp-tion of the Canadian National Railway system into the Canadian Pacific. W. D. Euler, of North Waterloo, is in favor of an amalgamation in the other direction, and of a combined national system. Mr. Graham, on the other hand, refuses to entertain pessimism as to the railway situation, and while favoring co-operation, and an elimina-tion of duplication as between the two systems, which, he declared, if neces-sary would be brought about through the railway commission, he is entirely opposed to amalgamation. "To me," he declared, "a monopoly is distasteful in any form. I am not sure that amal-gamation at the present time is the proper thing. It may be that in the future and in the maturing of condi-tions amalgamation may be necessary. But I am free to admit that I would like to try out to its fullest extent every other method before I submit to monopoly of any kind in this trans-portion question."

In the course of his speech the min-ister handed to the people of the Dominion something in the nature of a prize package. As material proof of the betterment in the affairs of the system he was able to declare the knocking off of \$17,500,000 from the estimated deficit of the company for last year and this. He first withdrew a supplementary estimate of \$7,500,000 for last year, and stated that the \$60,000,000 estimate of deficits for the coming year would be reduced by \$10,000,000.

Another White Elephant

During the discussion of the branch lines program of the Canadian Nation-als, initiated by Mr. Graham, on Tuesday, the House suffered a severe shock, when Edward M. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw, who is seldom heard in the House, but who is a consistent attend-ant at committees and a conscientious worker in other directions, stood up and strenuously opposed the expendi-

LEONARD EAR OIL

for **DEAFNESS and HEAD NOISES**

Price \$1.25

At All Druggists

Don't Do This

FOLDER ABOUT "DEAFNESS" ON REQUEST

A.O. LEONARD, INC.

70-57 AVE., NEW YORK

EARN MONEY AT HOME

YOU can earn \$1 to \$2 an hour in your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing or soliciting. We instruct you by our new simple Directograph System, supply you with work and pay you cash each week. Write today for full particulars and free booklet.

WEST-ANGUS SHOW CARD SERVICE LIMITED

Authorized Capital \$1,250,000.00

341 Colborne Building, Toronto, Can.

ture of public money on a branch line designed to run from Avonlea to a point somewhere south of Regina. The member from Moose Jaw, in the speech which he made, gave an example to other members of the House, too many of whom, while clamoring for economy, desire that it be practiced in the other fellow's constituency. After expressing strong opposition to the principle of centralization, Mr. Hopkins said: "Let me show you what they have done to us in years gone by. Fifteen years ago the Canadian Pacific Rail-way started a road from Weyburn to Lethbridge, a distance of 445 miles. They built the line to within 25 miles of Lethbridge, and then they said that they had no money to go any further. I say to members of this House that we do not like this kind of thing. A few years ago they started a line from Avonlea to Swift Current. They got 122 miles built and members of the House have been fighting year after year to get that line extended to Swift Current, but always the answer is we have no money. And they ask for a line to go across to Regina, a \$1,000,000 line, running right through my district, and a number of my constituents send me letters and telegrams saying: 'Mr. Hopkins, support the line, we gave you a good vote last time.' I will tell those people that we have got too many lines in too many places, and I will also tell them that they have been built because of just such letters as those sent to me. I will tell them that I consider it a crime for me to support that line when there are people in the country drawing their grain for 40 and 50 miles. I will tell them that if they put that line across the territory to Regina, it will be another \$1,000,000 white elephant. We have put on 600 of them in the last five years and Canada can't stand any more. Now I know that that is not going to tell me any votes, but I am going to tell you that it is not neces-sary that I get votes. It is not neces-sary that I come back to this House, but it is necessary that some men in this country stand up like men and de-nounce such projects."

Mr. Hopkins was ably backed up in his stand by John Morrison, of Weyburn, who declared emphatically that the Canadian National Railway had enough burdens to bear without being loaded up with another \$1,000,000 liability.

The answer of the minister was humorous but sincere. "This," he said, "is the most remarkable scene I have ever witnessed. I respect the feelings of honorable gentlemen more perhaps than they think. This resolu-tion is going to canonize someone. It is the first time in my experience that anybody has objected to a line in his own vicinity. I feel that I do not want to be a party to crowding this thing on them, and I move that the committee rise and report progress."

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 8, 1925.

WHEAT—Condition of the U.S. winter wheat crop has been the main influence in wheat markets, and the continued pessimistic reports has caused buying of Canadian and American wheat futures from day to day. As offerings were exceedingly light, no great volume was required to advance the price. The U.S. crop report issued today is construed bullish, inasmuch as if some recovery is not made during the next month or so the amount from this crop available for export will be only about 25,000,000 bushels. The figures published today give estimated crop 444,833,000 as against 100,000,000 more a year ago and 610,000,000 10-year average. Condition is 77 and yield 13.6 per acre. Meanwhile export business in spot wheat is very dull on this market, and while there was a flurry of short-covering, putting May wheat to eight or nine cents over July, it did not last. Low grades are very heavy and Durum's and off-grade heated wheat is practically unsalable.

OATS—Very firm, with fair enquiry for all grades excepting One Feeds. The market does not advance with the same rapidity as other grain on account of the heavier stocks available. Offerings of oats will depend pretty much on the price of the grain.

BARLEY—Firm, but with poor enquiry for top grades. Low grade and tough barley in great demand. Market had advanced some with wheat, but unless some of the good barley is worked soon this load is going to have a dampening effect on the price.

FLAX—Speculative buying has advanced flax during the past day or two, and if the advance in wheat continues the same class of buying will advance it more. Deliveries of May flax are fairly heavy and crushers are not taking much apparently at these levels.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

May 4 to May 9, inclusive.

	4	5	6	7	8	9	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 170	172	179	177	179	171	170	170	181
July 165	166	171	172	176	169	165	165	101
Oct. 139	139	142	140	143	138	139	139	99
Oats—								
May 54	53	54	54	55	54	54	54	38
July 55	55	56	55	55	56	55	55	39
Oct. 50	50	51	51	51	51	50	50	39
Barley—								
May 89	89	90	87	88	87	89	89	62
July 89	90	91	88	89	89	89	89	59
Oct. 74	78	78	77	77	76	74	74	59
Flax—								
May 235	235	241	239	245	242	235	208	
July 238	239	245	242	248	245	238	207	
Oct. 220	221	227	225	229	228	220	185	
Rye—								
May 113	118	123	121	123	118	113	64	
July 115	119	124	122	125	120	115	66	
Oct. 100	105	109	110	111	109	100	66	

CASH WHEAT

May 4 to May 9, inclusive.

	4	5	6	7	8	9	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	170	172	179	177	179	171	170	98
2 N	167	169	176	174	176	168	167	95
3 N	162	164	171	169	171	163	162	90
4	149	149	154	155	158	152	149	86
5	132	134	139	140	143	136	132	79
6	113	114	116	118	122	115	113	75
Feed	99	100	105	106	110	103	99	71

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed May 8 as follows: May, 24d higher at 12s 5½d; July, 2d higher at 12s 5½d, per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted ½c lower at 84.83. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: May \$1.80½; July \$1.80½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.59½ to \$1.84½; No. 1 northern, \$1.50½ to \$1.60½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.56½ to \$1.81½; No. 2 northern, \$1.54½ to \$1.58½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.51½ to \$1.78½; No. 3 northern, \$1.50½ to \$1.55½. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.53½ to \$1.82½; No. 1 hard, \$1.52½ to \$1.64½; Minnesota and South Dakota, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.52½ to \$1.57½; No. 1 hard, \$1.51½ to \$1.55½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.53½ to \$1.70½; No. 1 durum, \$1.46½ to \$1.56½; No. 2 amber, \$1.50½ to \$1.69½; No. 2 durum, \$1.45½ to \$1.54½; No. 3 amber, \$1.47½ to \$1.66½; No. 3 durum, \$1.43½ to \$1.52½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.08 to \$1.10; No. 4 yellow, \$1.02 to \$1.05; No. 3 mixed, \$1.02 to \$1.04; No. 4 mixed, 97c to \$1.00. Oats—No. 2 white, 43½c to 44½c; No. 3 white, 41½c to 42½c; No. 4 white, 39½c to 41½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 83c to 85c; medium to good, 79c to 82c; lower grades, 72c to 78c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.14½ to \$1.15½. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.73 to \$2.77.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of 150 Canadian fat steers from 11½c to 12½c per lb., live weight. A few extra choice sold up to 13½c. Two hundred Canadian feeders made 12c to 13c. Heavy and prime Scotch cattle 13c to 13½c. Baby beef 15½c. Birkenhead market offered 800 Canadian fat cattle, including 22c to 23c per lb., dressed, including offal. Cows 15c to 17c. Bulls 14c to 15c. Two thousand Irish sold from 21½c to 23c.

London received no Canadian dressed sides this week. A few Irish sides of average quality sold at 19c and choice at 20c.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle 1,400. Market: All killing classes steady. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings \$8.75 to \$9.75; cows and heifers \$5.50 to \$8.50; canners and cutters \$3.25 to \$4.00; bologna bulls \$4.50 to \$4.75; feeder and stocker steers \$5.50 to

\$7.25. Calves 1,600. Market 25 to 50 cents higher. Bulk of sales to packers \$9.00. Hogs 7,500. Market mostly 25c higher. Top price \$11.85. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs \$11.85; packing sows \$10.50; pigs \$11.50. Sheep 100. Market steady. Shorn lambs \$13 to \$13.50, best shorn ewes \$8.00.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending May 8, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,515; hogs, 6,107; sheep, 16. Last week: Cattle 4,032; hogs, 6,423; sheep, 29.

Livestock deliveries continue to show an increase over the past week. This is particularly true of conditions on outside markets. The result is that the cattle trade in general has developed a somewhat weak undertone, and all prices can be quoted a good 25c lower. The prospects are for lighter runs next week and consequently we anticipate a little better trade. Good heavy butcher and export steers are bringing from \$6.50 to \$7.50, while desirable handy-weight butcher steers are making from \$7.25 to \$7.50. Choice baby beef from \$7.50 to \$8.50. The cow market has possibly shown the heaviest break, choice cows making from \$5.25 to \$5.50, fair to good kinds from \$4.25 to \$5.00. Choice heifers will make up to \$7.00, majority of medium to good kinds from \$5.00 to \$6.50. The calf market also shows a weakness, best handy-weight calves making up to \$9.00, a few odd ones a shade higher. Medium qualities from \$6.00 to \$8.00, plain calves \$3.00 to \$4.00.

The hog market has shown a slight improvement due to light receipts towards the end of the week, thick-smooths at time of writing selling at \$11.25 with a 10 per cent. premium over that price for select hogs.

In the sheep and lamb section deliveries continue exceedingly light, choice lambs making up to \$13.50, fair to good sheep at from \$6.00 to \$8.00. Please take notice that the packers have agreed that after July 15, buck lambs will be cut \$2.00 per hundred, and after November 2, the cut will be increased to \$3.00 per hundred. We cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the early castration of lambs and docking should also be done.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

Special Notice

Owing to the fact that United Grain Growers Limited, Livestock Department is now operating on a purely co-operative basis, the name has been changed to "United Livestock Growers Limited," and in future, pool shipments should be consigned to United Livestock Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$7.25 to \$7.50
Prime butcher steers	7.00 to 7.75
Good to choice steers	6.00 to 7.00
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 6.00
Common steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice feeder steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium feeders	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 4.00
Good stocker steers	4.25 to 4.50
Medium stockers	3.25 to 4.00
Common stockers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	6.00 to 6.75
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.50
Stock heifers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows	5.25 to 5.50
Fair to good cows	4.00 to 4.50
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 3.00
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 75.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice light veal calves	8.00 to 9.00
Choice heavy calves	5.50 to 6.50
Common calves	3.50 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

Cash Prices at Port Arthur and Fort William

May 4 to May 9, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
May 4	59	54	53	49	47	89	84	81	79	235	231	224	113
5	58	54	52	48	46	89	84	81	79	235	231	224	118
6	59	55	53	49	46	90	85	84	82	241	237	230	123
7	57	54	52	49	45	87	82	80	78	239	235	227	121
8	59	54	53	50	46	88	83	81	79	245	241	230	123
9	59	54	52	49	46	87	82	80	78	242	238	225	118
Week Ago	59	54	53	49	47	89	84	81	79	235	231	224	113
Year Ago	37	35	35	33	31	62	56	54	52	209	204	183	64

INVENTORS

Before disclosing your invention to anyone, send for Free "RECORD OF INVENTION." My leaflet "PATENTS—A Road to Fortune," also free on request. Prompt, personal service. Write TODAY.

W. IRWIN HASKETT, Hope Bldg.,
18 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont.

"Next Door to the
Canadian Patent Office."

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers.

Lougheed Building.

Winnipeg

Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Receipts on this market reported fairly heavy. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 26c, firsts 25c, seconds 20c. It is reported that 25 cars of prairie province eggs have been sold to Eastern dealers during the week ending May 2. Several of these cars are now rolling Eastern points. Approximate prices delivered in new cases on these cars are extras 32½c, firsts 30½c, seconds 27½c. Poultry: No business reported.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: As a result of warmer weather, receipts are heavier and the movement of eggs in this province is now quite free. The market remains firm with a tendency to higher prices, though quotations are the same as for last week, extras 23c to 24c, firsts 21c to 22c, seconds 17c to 18c. It is reported that six cars were shipped to eastern points from Regina and Moose Jaw last week. In the North Battleford section gatherers are receiving 22c for firsts, these retailing 25c. One car was shipped from North Battleford to Montreal last week. Poultry: No receipts of live or fresh dressed. What little poultry is moving is frozen and chiefly to hotel and restaurant trade.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is a little easier under heavier receipts, though receipts are reported to be still considerably lower than last week. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 16c, these jobbing extras 30c, firsts 28c, seconds 25c. Poultry: None reported arriving.

CALGARY—Eggs: Market reported unsettled. Receipts only fair, dealers quoting, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 16c. In a jobbing way firsts are moving at \$8.00 to \$9.00 per case, seconds \$7.00 to \$7.50 per case. Poultry: No business reported.

Lettuce a High-Level Plant

Head lettuce is a high-altitude crop. Experience in Colorado has shown that elevations of from 7,000 to 9,000, or even 10,000 feet, produce the best lettuce. At these elevations the days are not often extremely warm and nights are uniformly cool, conditions that make for crisp, hard heads with a minimum of tip-burn and seed stalks. In certain seasons successful crops may be grown at altitudes of 5,000 to 7,000 feet, but the chances for a good return are much less than at the higher elevations.

Head lettuce requires about 90 days from seeding to maturity. In some Alberta localities, at the higher elevations, seeding in the open cannot be done until the middle of June, while hard freezes may damage the crop in August, if it is still in the field. This means that the rancher must start his plants in a hot-bed and be prepared to transplant, cultivate and harvest without delay when the time comes for these operations, or his crop will be a failure.

Don't Overwork New Tractor

Most operators do not realize how much the life and service of a tractor depends on how it is used the first few days' work after leaving the factory. Nearly all automobiles now are sent out from the factory with a sign on the windshield or other prominent place, advising the owner not to drive the car over 20 miles an hour for the first 500 miles. This is because the car develops several times the amount

of friction in the piston rings and cylinders, connecting rod and main bearings, and so on, than it will after these parts have been smoothed up and polished by a reasonable amount of wear. If this wear is applied slowly and gradually, not enough heat will be generated to do any harm, but if the driver is foolish and speeds up the car beyond the advised limit, there is likelihood that so much heat will be generated that the pistons or the bearings may become over-heated and serious damage result.

The new tractor should be handled even more carefully during the first few days. Most tractor pistons and rings now are fitted almost as closely as are those of high-grade automobiles. The tractor engine is assembled, then put on the test block, and is motored through outside power for several hours with water circulating through the cooling system to prevent overheating. It often requires from seven to eight horse power to motor the engine when first put on the block, and the engine will get so hot simply from the friction generated, that one cannot hold his hand on it. After being smoothed and limbered up for several hours, the engine is then started under its own power and allowed to idle for several hours after which the load is gradually applied until the rated load can be carried satisfactorily. Then the tractor is ready to be shipped out.

Such a tractor, even with this considerable working in and limbering up, is not ready to go out and do heavy work, any more than the new car is ready to go out at once and race up to 50 or 60 miles an hour. Instead of trying it out at once to see how much it can do, as some owners very foolishly do, the new tractor should be used for at least a week at less than its usual load. If it is a three-plow tractor, pull only two plows for a few days; if a two-plow, one; use it for some lighter work at first. Then as it gets fully limbered up all over and the wearing parts get smoothed down, more load can be put on until soon it will be in shape to go out and do all that can reasonably be asked of it.

Another thing that must be given especial attention with the new tractor is the matter of thorough lubrication. Use plenty of high grade oil, as it is much better to use a little too much during the first few days than not enough. There is not very much chance of overdoing the lubrication with perhaps the exception of the magneto. We may safely say that on the care the owner gives the tractor during the first week, and especially the first day, will depend perhaps five years of the tractor's useful life.

Retort.—Mr.—"The prettiest women always marry the biggest fools."

Mrs.—"Try your flattery on somebody else."—The American Legion Weekly.



Royalite

SAFEST AND BEST

COAL OIL



*Use
that
Tractor!*

Soft, Clean Light—
Steady, Even Heat—
or Giant Power



IMPERIAL Royalite Coal Oil is today the same dependable, high-quality fuel that won its way into farm use by sheer merit 40 years ago.

It produces a clean, white light in lamps and lanterns; gives a full, even heat in cook stoves, heaters and incubators; endows your tractor with rugged power to do more and better work. Imperial Royalite has won itself a reputation for quality, dependability and economy. This good name is being as carefully maintained in 1925 as it was in 1885.

Supplies of Imperial Royalite Coal Oil and the remainder of the complete line of Imperial Oil products are always conveniently near you—at the nearby Imperial Oil station.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED